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9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., China. Address Manila, P. I.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.

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4th Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila; Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

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9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, China. Address China, via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; will sail about March 15 for Manila; E, Fort Crook, Neb.; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A and C, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; D, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, Aguadilla, P. R.; H, Ponce, P. R.; K and L, Fort McPherson, Ga. The 11th Inf. will, it is expected, be ordered to sail for Manila in March or April.

12th Inf.—in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Address Manila, P. I. A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila, E and G, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

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23d Inf.—in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

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out any mental reservation, and can be sold with impunity in
all States where there exist the most stringent pure food laws.

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within their reach. The Consul says: "Since the en-
trance of the English troops into the Transvaal I have
traveled a good deal, and have often put up at Boer
farms at night, where I found only women and children.
These have never uttered a single word in blame of the
English troops. In fact, the women have been unani-
mous in their praise of 'Tommy Atkins.' Personally,
although I have been among English troops constantly
for the last six months I have seen only two cases of
drunkenness. When the British enter a town or vil-
lage guards are placed over every house and farm, with
strict orders to protect the lives and property of the
occupants and allow no one to pass in."

All sorts of duties fall to our officers in Pekin. Visi-
tors to the Chinese capital may, years hence, see re-
mains of street names in what is now the American
section. Lieutenant Hanson, Engineer officer, under
Captain Tillson, has had the task of naming the streets.
A neatly stencilled signboard is nailed at every corner
bearing an inscription such as "Sixteenth street" or
"G street." Long, snaky passageways that could hardly
be called alleyways in our land bear these titles.

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THE OREGON'S \$5,000 PILOT.

A paragraph which has started around the newspapers,
having its origin in the New York "Press," and which
may become embalmed in history if not corrected, at-
tributes to an outside pilot the successful navigation of
the battleship Oregon through the Straits of Magellan
on her famous run around the Horn during the Spanish-
American War. This pilot, so the yarn goes, was in the
employ of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., of New York,
and for his services the firm received \$5,000 from Uncle
Sam. Capt. Charles E. Clark, the Oregon's commander
on that historic voyage, authorizes us to say that there
is no truth in any such story. No one will deny that
he is entirely right in not wishing any of the credit due
to the Navy for the excellent performance of his ship to
be taken from it. The facts about the passage of the
battleship through the Straits of Magellan are these, as
we get them from Captain Clark himself:

The Oregon entered the Straits in the evening and
anchored in a heavy gale at Port Tamar in 52 and 38
fathoms. Probably some pilot might have got a better
anchorage, but Captain Clark and his officers did not
know it. The next day she ran to Sandy Point, which
was reached just after dark. Three or four days were
spent there coaling. The coal was taken from a ship
laden partly with wool, and the wool had to be moved
to get at the coal, making the coaling job long and
tedious. At early daylight, after the coaling was fin-
ished, the Oregon got under way and that day ran out
of the Straits. Captain Clark never saw a pilot on
board the Oregon from the day he joined her at San
Francisco till she reached Key West, where Rear Ad-
miral Remy sent on: on board to show where to anchor
and to receive coal. If Grace & Co. got that five
thousand they would better refund it or send it to Lieut.
Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, the navigator, and the
officers in charge of the deck during their watches,
while it would be just as well to bear in mind during
the distribution that the captain of the ship himself
had no small part in handling her on the long run.

THE BUSY A. G. O. AT MANILA.

The Manila "Times" in an appreciative editorial on
the Adjutant General's Office at Manila presents some
figures as to the amount of work done that ought to
astonish the average civilian. It points out that the
Orders Division of the A. G. O. is preparing orders that
last year comprised 32,950 changes of stations relating
to 17,000 individuals, and during that period distributed
nearly 900,000 copies of full orders and separate para-
graphs to fifty-four regiments, ten separate organiza-
tions, four military departments, one separate brigade
and eighteen military districts. Notwithstanding the
arrival of a number of civil service clerks, the work
of the office is still being largely done by the detailed
soldier clerks, making up three-fourths of its personnel,
and "their services must be looked to as the most potent
factors in maintaining the efficiency and progress of the
largest and busiest office of the United States Govern-
ment outside of Washington."

The whole record system was reorganized by the in-
stallation of the card record method as used in the War
Department in Washington, a thorough trial of which
has proved it to be much superior to the old record
books in combining celerity and accuracy. This change
of course affected all the other branches of the office,
and it was therefore divided into three divisions, each
in charge of its own chief with the chief clerk in su-
pervision of all, by which the proper methods of routine
were established and individual responsibility fixed for
the discharge of the varied and intricate details which
the work involves. The Record Division is now handling
a volume of correspondence which amounts to 14,000
new communications each month, on which 17,000 letters
and endorsements are written.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" calls atten-
tion to the claim of Cuba to the Isle of Pines, off her
southern coast, and says public attention has not been
called to this claim. Our authorities in Cuba have
long been aware of Cuba's assumption in the matter,
and several months ago it was a "burning" public ques-
tion in Havana, alleged opinions of Army officers there
appearing plentifully in the papers. It was even charged
that General Wood intended to seize it. Those who
have read our columns have been able to understand
Cuba's contention, which is nothing else than that the
Isle of Pines is an integral part of Cuba, as Long Is-
land, for instance, is of the United States, and that the
exception of Cuba in the cession of the West India
Islands included the Isle of Pines. The "Sun's" cor-
respondent says we need the Isle as a summer resort of
a naval station. It is obvious that our summer pleasure
seekers will welcome any new watering place, but as to
its usefulness as a naval station it would be just as well
to await the conclusion of the proper Navy officials.

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WORK OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

At twelve o'clock noon on the fourth of March the Fifty-sixth Congress came to an end, and immediately after the Senate convened at the call of the President in extraordinary session for the purpose of settling certain matter necessitating immediate action on the part of that body. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Cabinet, the personnel of which was not changed, followed immediately. Action upon nominations in the Army and Navy, and the reorganization of the Senate occasioned by recent elections will be the chief business to engage the attention of the upper house of Congress.

The doings of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which has so lately closed in all honor, will fill important pages in American history and in the history of the Army and Navy. During the period of its existence the entire policy of the country has been changed. Abandoning our custom of isolation, we have taken our rightful place among the Powers of the world, and the future promises additional honors and still greater responsibilities. Placed by the generosity of the representatives of the people in a position enabling them to adapt themselves to new conditions, the Army and Navy and the Marine Corps will expand with the coming years with each and every advance made by the country. Legislation completely reorganizing the Army and placing it upon a more substantial base has been adopted.

For much of its excellent legislation the Army is indebted to the present Secretary of War, Mr. Root, whose clear comprehension of the urgent needs of the Service and untiring energy have brought order out of chaos, and from the nucleus of the old Army is building up an organization more commensurate with the size and wealth of the country.

Besides the act for the reorganization of the Army, which was only passed towards the end of its last session, the Fifty-sixth Congress accomplished much in other ways having direct bearing upon the interests of the military Service. Its appropriation bills were generous and worthy in every respect; minor legislation in the interest of individual members of the Army who, through some misconception or unfairness, had been injured in the past, was enacted; and in no case was the Army allowed to suffer for want of necessary funds to carry on its work.

There have been unnecessary delays noticeable from time to time during the sessions of the past Congress, which can invariably be traced to partisan interference, and which, as we have often pointed out, reacted to the disadvantage of the Services as a unit. This was particularly the case with the Army reorganization measure, which was delayed in the Senate at a cost to the country of many hundreds of thousands of dollars and probably of many lives.

The Navy has been incalculably benefited by the Fifty-sixth Congress, and, as in the case of the Army, much credit is due to its chief. Working for what he always considered the best interests of the Navy, Mr. Long has made innumerable friends among the officers and has well earned the gratitude of the entire naval Service. It was largely due to the personal endeavors of the Secretary that the heroes of the Santiago engagement finally received their just reward, and, although no action is now expected in the immediate future upon the bill intended for the reward of the two ranking officers of the North Atlantic fleet at that time, the Department has no intention of giving up the fight.

As foretold in the columns of the Journal, the Fifty-sixth Congress did not make any changes in the existing laws affecting the personnel of the Navy, and the Service is to be congratulated that this is the case. The

laws of March 3, 1899, have been too short a period in operation for a correct determination of their actual effects in practice, and it will behoove the Navy to take time for due reflection before initiating still newer legislation for the cure of ills which experience and proper construction may serve to eliminate in a large degree. The personnel law as applied to the watch officers of the Navy has not been so disastrous in its operation as its opponents feared, while in fairness it must be confessed that its operation has not, so far, been up to the standard anticipated by its advocates. The "juste milieu" serves to express the results to date, and as has been said, wisdom dictates conservatism in abrogating any sections of that law until time has solved some of the problems still remaining for solution. It is fortunate for the Navy that those officers charged with attending to legislation for the Service have allowed adverse criticism of their actions to pass without contradiction, and from present appearances it will continue to be the part of wisdom to maintain a similar attitude in the proximate future, leaving time to justify their action, bringing, as it will, necessary modifications in the application of the law of March 3, 1899.

There is, however, much which has been left undone by the Fifty-sixth Congress which should receive the immediate consideration of the Fifty-seventh when it convenes next December. This is especially true of the Navy, which has now arrived at that point where decisions as potent in their influence as those recently rendered for the Army are eminently necessary. The action of the last Congress in refusing to appropriate for additional ships, we think was unwise; but far more detrimental to the Navy was the refusal of the Senate to provide for additional officers by allowing graduation from Annapolis at the end of the four years' term. We can think of no cogent argument in favor of the six years' course, which was instituted at a time when graduation from the Naval Academy was too large for the needs of the Service. Now the conditions are reversed, and, as has been recently pointed out by the Bureau of Navigation, there are not nearly a sufficient number of officers in the Navy to adequately care for the ships in the Service, not taking into account those under construction. The refusal of the House to accept the Senate amendment admitting to the Naval Academy the three acting cadets of the Spanish War and to allow ten more cadets at large, is hard to explain.

Another matter of pressing importance in the Navy is the reorganization of its Engineer Corps. Abolished by the personnel act, the Engineer Corps exists in name only, and its functions are being performed by officers many of whom are not versed in the technicalities of the profession. The present Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering has repeatedly called the attention of the Navy Department and of Congress to the necessity of legislation re-establishing the Corps, but no heed has been taken to either his recommendations or his warnings.

As we have stated, the work of the Fifty-sixth Congress as a whole has been of great benefit to both the Army and Navy, but there is much chance for the Fifty-seventh Congress to place both the Services upon a better footing. Major legislation has been enacted by the Fifty-sixth; we look to the Fifty-seventh to sweep away the details of seeming minor importance, but many of which will have the most far-reaching effect upon the future of our Army and Navy.

RETIRED OFFICERS FOR INSTRUCTION.

An Act to amend Section 1225, Rev. Stat., so as to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools was approved Feb. 26. It permits the President to detail under the provisions of that Act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provisions of said Act, such retired officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment may be required for that purpose, to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools in the United States, where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for by said authorities. "No detail shall be made under this Act to any school unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the retired officers detailed thereto and the extra-duty pay to which the latter may be entitled by law to receive for the performance of special duty; Provided, that no detail shall be made under the provisions of this Act unless the officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position without compensation from the Government other than their retired pay." The Secretary of War is authorized to issue ordnance and ordnance stores for military instruction and practice.

As has been hinted in the Army and Navy Journal on several occasions, it is the intention of the War Department to relieve Major General MacArthur of the command of the Division of the Philippines some time during the month of April, or just as soon as the larger part of the Army now in China is withdrawn. General Chaffee has been informed semi-officially that he is to be in command in the Philippines. Following the policy of the Administration all of the troops of the Regular Army now in China with the exception of two companies of the 9th Infantry are to be ordered to Manila in the near future. The two companies left will be under the command of Major E. B. Robinson, of the 9th, who will then be the senior officer of our Army in China. It had been the intention to leave Colonel Wint in China as the

commanding officer, but his services will be needed in the Philippines in connection with his regiment. The troops at present in China are the 8th Infantry, the 4th Troop of the 6th Cavalry, and a battery of artillery. Colonel Ewers, of the 10th Infantry, will temporarily be in command of the Department of Missouri, vice Lee, retired. In all probability General MacArthur will be placed in command of the Department of Dakota upon his return to this country. As has been forecasted, General Young will command the Department of California.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the names of the vessels authorized for construction under the acts of March 3, 1899, and June 7, 1900, and has directed the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to notify the builders accordingly. Battleship No. 13 will be called the "Virginia," and will be built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; battleship No. 14, the "Nebraska," to be built by the Moran Bros., of Seattle; battleship No. 15, the "Georgia," to be built by the Bath Iron Works, and battleships Nos. 16 and 17, the "New Jersey" and the "Rhode Island" respectively, by the Fore River Engine Company. Armored cruisers Nos. 4 and 7 are to be called the "Pennsylvania" and "Colorado" respectively, and will be built by Cramp & Sons; armored cruisers No. 5 and 8, named the "West Virginia" and the "Maryland," have been contracted for by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and armored cruisers Nos. 6 and 9, the "California" and the "South Dakota," will be constructed by the Union Iron Works. The protected cruiser St. Louis will be built by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, and the Charleston by the Newport News Company. The protected cruiser Milwaukee will be re-advertised for and bids will be opened at the Navy Department April 4, 1901.

The bill making appropriations for the fortifications, which appears on another page, provides that the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications shall be increased by only one member, who shall be an artillery officer of standing and ability. There has been considerable speculation among the officers of the artillery as to who will be selected for the detail, and the consensus of opinion is that either Colonel Guenther or Major John P. Story will be appointed. Both officers are well versed in such matters as come under the jurisdiction of the board, and are men of recognized ability. For Inspector of Artillery, as has been stated in the Army and Navy Journal on various occasions, the President and the Secretary of War favor the detail of Colonel Randolph, whereas Lieutenant General Miles has urgently recommended that Col. John I. Rodgers be selected. In all probability Colonel Rodgers will be finally chosen, as the Secretary has intimated that he will give way to the choice of General Miles, as the officer is to serve on the staff of the lieutenant general commanding.

Probably if the inauguration of President McKinley had preceded instead of following the adjournment of Congress the House would have promptly passed the bill it left upon its calendar of unfinished business providing for reorganizing and improving the weather bureau. The showers that descended during the ceremonies of Monday upon those who appeared resplendent in their fine feathers, in confident reliance upon the clerk of the weather, must have moved the people of Washington to envy those who of old were permitted by local sentiment to stone the prophets and to exclaim as they viewed the soaked and bedraggled paraders following the Chief Magistrate of the Republic: "The ancient and honorable, he is the head; and the prophet that teaches lies, he is the tail."

Pressed by appropriation bills the House was unable during its closing hours to pass the important bill for the relief of the Revenue Cutter Service. It would undoubtedly have passed if a vote had ever been reached, and its friends in the House did all in their power to obtain favorable action. Although the bill did not pass the friends of the Revenue Cutter Service have not despaired, but already a determination has been reached to have the same bill introduced at the beginning of the next Congress.

The dangers to which subscribers to the Army and Navy Journal are subjected are indicated by the appearance of a bill returned to us by an officer in the Philippines. It has three round holes in it made by a Mauser bullet, fired by a Filipino at the mail carrier. We accept it also as a complimentary expression of the hostility doubtless felt by Aguinaldo and his followers toward a paper which consistently opposes their attempts to establish the rule of disorder in our island possessions.

Apropos to our recent remarks on the value of a knowledge of Spanish to our soldiers we are informed by the "Esercito Italiano" of Italy that the Italian Minister of War in the hope of inaugurating among the officers of the Army the study of foreign languages has decided to give to a certain number of officers the opportunity of residing abroad long enough to acquire a knowledge of the language of which they may already know something.

There were 14,303 bills introduced into the Fifty-sixth Congress, of which 1,640 became laws, the total number reported upon being 2,786. Altogether the House passed 2,103 bills, some of which were stopped in the Senate.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

In the presence of a vast concourse of his fellow citizens, William McKinley on the 4th of March took the oath of office and made his inaugural address preliminary to entering upon a second term as the President of the United States. In all respects the ceremonies of that day as conducted in Washington far surpassed in grandeur and pomp any which have preceded it since the formation of the Republic; the decorations of the city, the splendid array of troops and political organizations and the unusually large number of bands present added greatly to the charm of the spectacle presented. During the march of the parade from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion rain poured upon the onlooking thousands and some of the beauty of the pageant was lost because of the necessity of the troops wearing their overcoats and covering the many strange but magnificent uniforms, worn by certain special organizations.

Shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning the Court of Honor, extending from the State, War and Navy Building to the Treasury assumed the appearance of a military parade ground. Bugles called, drums sounded and here and there orders were seen riding at a gallop along the avenue. Among all this bustle and excitement the cadets from West Point in their striking uniforms of gray, and the young midships from Annapolis in their somber suits of blue, acting as part of the escort of the President from the White House to the Capitol, were forming on Pennsylvania avenue, below 10th street. Crowds of interested spectators gathered in the vicinity of the place of formation of the cadets and many were the favorable remarks made upon their excellent discipline and soldierly bearing. This of all others was the opportunity for the cadets of the service institutions to show the people of the country the advantages of their place of training, and no chance was lost by them individually or collectively to make a favorable impression.

In front of the President's Mansion were seen the brown uniformed band of the Rough Riders, immediately behind which followed platoon after platoon of veterans of the civil war under the personal command of General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., of the Grand Army of the Republic. Troop A of Cleveland, Ohio, designated to act as the guard of honor to the President during his passage from the White House to the Capitol.

The President rode in his own landau, drawn by his four horses of jet black, with Senator Hanna and Representative Cannon and McKittrick. On either side of the street regulars were in line and the spectacle presented as the procession passed between these veterans of the recent war, who stood like so many graven images with arms at port, was impressive in the extreme. Finally the President reached that section allotted to the cadets from West Point and Annapolis. There, with their eyes to the front and not even so much as a muscle of their faces in motion, stood the coming officers of our Army and Navy. Cheer upon cheer rent the air, and even the President bowed his approval. Moving as one man the West Point cadets fully justified their reputation as the best drilled body of soldiers in the whole country. The attention of the multitude was about evenly divided, after the passage of the President, between the cadets from the Military Academy and those from Annapolis.

The pageant was divided into two grand divisions, the military and the civic. For the grand display of the ever faithful regulars and the well-equipped State organizations too much cannot be said in praise. The President's drive from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion was one of triumph, despite the steady downpour of rain, which drenched the thousands of onlookers on hand for the occasion.

Generous applause was given to Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant General Miles, who rode together in close proximity to the carriage of the President. Especial attention was attracted by the magnificent uniforms worn by these officers and their aids, and, indeed, the newly adopted uniforms worn by General Miles and Lieutenant Colonel Michler, his aid, were deserving of notice. Favorable comment was made upon their caps and shoulder knots, which your correspondent heard many officers in the Army remark were worthy of official adoption.

The President was accompanied in his reviewing stand in front of the Presidential residence by the Vice-President, Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin, Senator Hanna and the members of the Cabinet. Immediately following the usual platoon of mounted police, which headed the procession, was the band from Governor's Island, the only musical organization allowed to play "Hail to the Chief." Now the parade was well under way, and the appearance at the head of the long column of brilliantly arrayed soldiers of the Regular Army of Grand Marshal Major Gen. F. V. Greene, was hailed on all sides by a great burst of applause. With General Greene rode his staff, which consisted of the following officers: A. Noel Blakeman, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, U. S. A.; Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, U. S. A.; Chief of Aides; Major Richard E. Thompson, U. S. A.; Signal Officer; Brig. Gen. Nicholas W. Day, U. S. V., commanding rear guard; Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, U. S. A., Military Secretary.

Following came Troop A, of Ohio, and a detachment of the 23d Ohio Volunteers.

An enthusiastic reception heralded the approach of the West Point and the Annapolis cadets, and in perfect step and alignment they passed the Presidential party.

The two cadet organizations were in the Military Grand Division under the command of Major Gen. John R. Brooke. General Brooke's staff was as follows: Major William A. Simpson, U. S. A., Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, U. S. A.; Col. Henry G. Sharpe, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. E. E. Dravo, U. S. A.; Majors Louis A. La Garde, U. S. A.; Abiel L. Smith, U. S. A.; James L. Lusk, U. S. A.; Webster Vinson, U. S. A.; Charles McClure, U. S. A.; Medad C. Martin, U. S. A.; J. Estcourt Sawyer, U. S. A.; Samuel R. Jones, U. S. A.; Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, U. S. A.; Capt. R. B. Bryan, U. S. A.; Capt. James T. Dean, U. S. A.; Capt. S. S. Jordan, U. S. A.; Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, U. S. A.

The first division was under the command of Major Gen. William Ludlow, whose staff was Major John M. Carson, Jr., U. S. V., Chief of Staff; Major H. C. Carbaugh, Adjutant General; Captains E. A. Root, U. S. A.; C. S. Radford, U. S. M. C.; A. W. Yates, U. S. A.; A. C. Bromwell, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Halsted Dorsey, U. S. A.; G. M. Root, U. S. A., and W. H. Tschappat, U. S. A.

The first brigade was under the command of Col. I. D. DeRussy. The corps of cadets was commanded by Col. O. L. Hein, commandant, and the naval cadets were

under the command of Commander Colahan, U. S. N. With the practice of long training the troops of the Regular Army following immediately after the naval cadets. The 11th Infantry, under the command of Major K. J. C. Irvine, was heartily cheered as it passed. Those troops following the 11th Infantry with their commanding officers were as follows:

Regiment U. S. Artillery.

Col. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., commanding.

Battalion Porto Rican Regiment.

Major Eben Swift, U. S. A., commanding.

Regiment U. S. Marines.

Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., commanding.

First Battalion, Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell.

Second Battalion, Major T. N. Wood.

Third Battalion, Major Lincoln Karmany.

Naval Brigade.

Commander Charles Belknap, U. S. N., commanding.

Lieut. F. B. Bassett, U. S. N., adjutant.

First Battalion, U. S. S. Dixie.

Second Battalion, U. S. S. Topeka, Puritan, Dolphin, Sylph.

Third Battalion, U. S. S. Hartford.

Fourth Battalion, U. S. S. Lancaster.

Battery Light Artillery.

Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, U. S. A., commanding.

Squadron, U. S. Cavalry.

Col. William A. Kafferty, U. S. A., commanding.

Hospital Corps.

The Corps of Instruction of the Hospital Corps, commanded by Major Borden, of the Medical Department, is deserving of especial notice in view of the fact that they wore the recently adopted chevrons which were described in the Army and Navy Journal of March 2. The new feature of the uniform was favorably remarked upon by military men. The battalion of the Porto Rico Regiment received, next to the cadets from West Point and Annapolis, the greatest amount of favor from the spectators. These dusky soldiers, under the command of Major Eben Smith, of the Regular Army, surprised every one, inasmuch as they marched in excellent order and physically were the equals of any volunteer organization in the parade. The inauguration pageant afforded an excellent opportunity to compare the various organizations, and it was greatly to be regretted it was not possible to have troops from the Philippine Islands.

The second brigade consisted of State and district militia, and was under the command of Brig. Gen. George Harries, of Washington, D. C. The troops of the district and the naval battalion of Washington were in splendid form and naturally came in for much applause.

The second division was headed by Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, and his aides and staff. Following the Governor were the troops from Delaware, consisting of the first regiment of infantry. Then came the 9,000 soldierly looking men from Pennsylvania under the command of Major Gen. Charles Millar. The 10th Pennsylvania, especially, having served in the Philippine Islands, was noticeable for its excellence.

Under the command of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., retired, the third division of the parade passed before the President. General Wheeler was loudly cheered by the crowd, and indeed presented a remarkable figure of strength in old age.

Organizations from New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland and South Carolina came in this order in the third division, and then came with regular step and equipment which would do credit to the Regular Army the troops of New York. Squadron A, of New York, under the personal command of Major O. B. Bridgman, acted as the escort of honor to the Governor of New York. This famous organization was viewed with great care by the officers of the Regular Army on the stand with the President and comments of the most complimentary nature were made on all sides. Their uniforms were perfect and their horses in the pink of condition, and the men themselves rode as if they were one with the animals. Another organization of New York which attracted much attention was the third signal corps of Albany, New York. Capt. E. J. Wheeler was in command of the corps. The provisional battalions from New York were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Quick and Capt. W. J. Dunn. The 23d New York was in line and under the command of Lieut. Col. J. E. Brady.

The members of the 1st Naval Battalion from New York were warmly received all along the line of march, especially at the Navy stand on Pennsylvania avenue, where they were recognized as the men who formed the crew of that plucky auxiliary cruiser Yankee during the Spanish-American War.

Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Washington, D. C., were well represented by militia. Indeed there was no State which sent troops which need be ashamed of its men. They were a credit not only to the States, but to the country.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army appropriation bill which became a law March 2, 1901, contains the following items: Contingent expenses, Commanding General's Office, \$1,750; contingencies, Army, \$75,000; A. G. Dept., \$7,000; information division, \$6,640.

United Service Schools, \$15,000; Signal Service, \$192,500; cable from Goshen Point, Conn., to Gardiners Island, N. Y., 14 miles, \$16,206; coast artillery telegraphs and telephones, \$35,000, provided that unexpended balance of appropriation of May 28, 1900, for connecting headquarters, Dept. of Alaska with other military stations in Alaska, shall be continued.

Pay of officers of the line, \$6,000,000; pay of enlisted men, \$15,000,000. "Provided, that hereafter all allotments of pay of enlisted men of the U. S. Army, under section 16 of Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, that have been or shall be paid to the designated allottees, after the expiration of one month subsequent to the month in which said allottees accrued, shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer who has made or shall make such payment; Provided, That said disbursing officer shall, before making payment of said allotments, use, or shall have used, due diligence in obtaining and making use of all information that may have been received in the War Department relative to the grantors of the allotments; And provided further, That if an erroneous payment is made because of the failure of an officer responsible for such report to report, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War, the death of a grantor or any fact which renders the allotment not payable, then the amount of such erroneous payment shall be collected by the Paymaster-General from the officer who fails to make such report, if such collection is practicable; Provided, That enlistments in the Regular

Army on and after April 21, 1898, from which date war was declared to have existed between the United States and Spain, up to and including April 20, 1898, shall be deemed enlistments for the war with Spain, and shall entitle men so enlisting to the extra pay and on the same conditions granted to men who enlisted in the Regular Army subsequent to the declaration of war, for the war only, as provided by an Act approved March 3, 1899; Provided further, That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled, 'For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect,' the President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people as soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

"1. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, judgment in or control over any portion of said island.

"2. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate.

"3. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

"4. That all Acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

"5. That the Government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

"6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

"7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

"8. That by way of further assurance the Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States."

Engineer Battalions, \$499,780.80; Ordnance Department, \$205,344; Non-Commissioned Staff (unattached to regiments), \$159,120; Signal Corps, \$225,436; Hospital Corps, \$1,302,840; clerks and messengers, \$272,900; pay of the General Staff, \$2,836,560.

"Provided, That upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the grade of colonel in the Inspector General's Department after the present lieutenant colonels therein shall have been promoted or retired, such vacancy shall not be filled, and thereafter the number of officers authorized for that department shall be as follows: One inspector general with the rank of brigadier general; three inspectors general with the rank of colonel; four inspectors general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and nine inspectors general with the rank of major.

"Provided, That appointments to fill original vacancies in the lowest grade in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, and Judge Advocate General's Department, and in the grade of captain in the Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, and Pay Department may be made from officers of volunteers commissioned since April 21, 1898, and the age limit prescribed as to chaplains shall not apply to persons who served as chaplains of volunteers after said date who were under forty-two years of age when originally appointed."

Pay of retired officers, \$1,919,478.60; miscellaneous items for pay, mileage, travel allowances to enlisted men, various expenses, etc., \$10,279,800. A provision follows allowing seven cents per mile according to mileage, latter to be computed by the Paymaster General. The Secretary of War is to determine what is travel and duty "without troops." Officers are to be furnished, when desired, with transportation requests over the entire route, to be charged against their mileage accounts at the rate of three cents a mile, including travel on "agreement railroads." Where officers have been required to refund one-half the cost of travel on "agreement roads" the money is to be refunded and paymaster's allowed credit for charges against them on account of their failure to deduct this. It is "Provided further, That actual expenses only shall be paid to officers for sea travel when traveling, as herein provided for, to, from, or between our island possessions; Provided, That leaves of absence which may be granted officers of the Regular or Volunteer Army serving in the Territory of Alaska or without the limits of the United States, for the purpose of returning thereto, or which may have been granted such officers for such purpose since Oct. 13, 1898, shall be regarded as taking effect on the date such officers reached or may have reached the United States, respectively, and as terminating, or as having terminated, on the respective dates of their departure from the United States in returning to their commands, as authorized by an order of the Secretary of War dated Oct. 13, 1898; Provided also, That hereafter when an officer shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall receive for travel allowances from the place of his discharge to the place of his residence at the time of his appointment or to the place of his original muster into the service, four cents per mile; and an enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive four cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service; Provided further, That any officer or enlisted man in the service of the United States who was discharged in the Philippine Islands and there re-entered the service through commission or enlistment shall, when discharged, except by way of punishment for an offense, receive for travel

allowances from the place of his discharge to the place in the United States of his last preceding appointment or enlistment, or to his home if he was appointed or enlisted at a place other than his home, four cents per mile; Provided further, That for sea travel on discharge actual expenses only shall be paid to officers and transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men.

"Provided, That hereafter the pay proper of all officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union, and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto, shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace, and the time of such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto; Provided further, That the officers and enlisted men who have served in China at any time since May 26, 1900, shall be allowed and paid for such service the same increase of pay proper as is herein provided for; Provided further, That enlisted men receiving or entitled to the twenty per centum increased pay herein authorized shall not be entitled to or receive any additional increased compensation for what is known as extra or special duty."

Under the miscellaneous items mentioned above one of \$63,000 for pay for 42 veterinarians provides; "That twelve of the veterinarians herein provided for, may be assigned to the artillery."

Army War College, \$10,000; Subsistence Department, \$13,220,750; Quartermaster's Department, \$57,270,000, with \$100,000 additional reappropriated for military roads and bridges in Alaska, from act of May 26, 1900; Medical Department, \$2,000,000; Army Medical Museum, \$15,000; Engineer Department, \$67,000; Ordnance Department, \$3,500,000.

It is provided that no part of the appropriations made for the Ordnance Department shall be used in payment of freight charges on ordnance or ordnance stores issued by said Department, and, "Provided further, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint two additional members for the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, both of whom shall be selected from the Artillery Corps. The time for examination of monthly accounts, covering expenditures from appropriations for the Army, by the bureau and offices of the War Department, after the date of actual receipt and before transmitting the same to the Auditor for the War Department, as limited by section twelve, Act approved July 31, 1894, is hereby extended from twenty to sixty days.

"All military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris, Dec. 10, 1898, and at Washington, Nov. 7, 1900, shall until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; Provided, That all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend, or repeal the same.

"Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago full reports shall be made to Congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted under the provisions hereof; and full reports of the acts and doings of said government, and as to the condition of the President, including all information which may be useful to the Congress in providing for a more permanent government: Provided, That no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon or the mining rights therein shall be made: And provided further, That no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States, and is not in his judgment clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which can not, without great public mischief, be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government; and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The bill to authorize the appointment of Thomas Lutz Stitt ensign in the Navy at the foot of the list subject to promotion, and to appoint Frank B. Case an ensign, retired, passed both houses of Congress in the closing hours of the session; also, S. 4687, to place Richard H. Townley, a lieutenant, junior grade, on the retired list of the Navy, on the foot of the active list in the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and S. 2133, authorizing the President to appoint James A. Hutton to a captaincy of infantry in the U. S. Army, at the foot of the list of captains, which is increased for the purpose. The following were also passed by both houses:

"Resolved, etc., etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorative of the naval and other engagements in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba during the war with Spain, and to distribute the same to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in any of said engagements deemed by him of sufficient importance to deserve commemoration: Provided, That officers and men of the Navy or Marine Corps who rendered specially meritorious service otherwise than in battle may be rewarded in like manner: And provided further, That any person who may, under the provisions of this act, be entitled to receive recognition in more than one instance shall, instead of a second medal, be presented with a bronze bar, appropriately inscribed, to be attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended. And to carry out the provisions of this resolution the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

H. R. 14393, "That any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession shall, upon the recommendation of his commanding officer, approved by the flag-officer and the Secretary of the Navy, receive a gratuity and medal of honor as provided for seamen in section 1407 of the Revised Statutes."

The Senate on March 2 agreed to a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate certain charges brought against Lieut.-Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A. A. G., by Major Hawks in connection with an alleged attempt to contest the hemp output of the Philippines.

The River and Harbor bill (H. R. 13189) failed to pass, being "talked to death" during the last hours of the closing session of the Fifty-sixth Congress by Senators Carter and Wellington.

Gen. I. S. Catlin, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Catlin were at the Hotel Oriente, Manila, P. I., in January. Their trip to the Philippine Islands has been an enjoyable one and they were highly delighted with their experiences while there. They met many old friends,

including the officers of the 42d Infantry, U. S. Vols., in which regiment their son, Capt. George DeG. Catlin, until recently commanded Company A. He is now attached to his own regiment, the 2d Infantry of Regulars, which has been under the disadvantage of having many of its own officers on detached service.

PHILIPPINE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

The Manila "Times" says: "The annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club, held on Monday the 21st of January, was of unusual interest. General MacArthur presided, with General Bates and Colonel Woodruff, the vice-president and first vice-president in attendance also. The voting for officers and the Board of Governors resulted as follows:

"President, Major-General Arthur MacArthur; 1st vice-president, Major-General J. C. Bates; 2d vice-president, Col. C. A. Woodruff; secretary and treasurer, Capt. Archibald W. Butt. Board of Governors.—Lieut.-Col. A. S. Towar, Lieut.-Col. James Allen, Major S. C. Mills, Lieut. C. C. Smith, Lieut. John Gibbons, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. S. D. Sturgis, Capt. John Biddle, Capt. J. A. Irons, Capt. W. B. Reynolds, Lieut.-Col. E. M. Hayes, Capt. W. G. Haan.

"After the meeting a collation was spread in the dining room where the Club entertained its officers and members at a supper."

An article that will attract wide attention, particularly in Army circles, was published in the March number of Ainslee's Magazine under the heading, "The Miles-Corbin Feud." The writer is L. A. Coolidge, and the paper is illustrated with pictures of General Corbin, General Miles, General Alger, the members of the Egan court and General Miles' "War Machine." The article recites the old-time difference existing between the Commanding General of the Army and the Secretary of War, and after mentioning the various clashes between Sherman and Sheridan and the War Department, pays this compliment to General Schofield: "Schofield was able to get along with his civilian superiors without friction. He had tact in abundance and was a born diplomat. Nothing else could have saved him. He alone of all the officers recently in command of the Army has understood the true relations of the general commanding with the Secretary of War. He appreciated the fact that the commanding general was, after all, subject to the orders of the Secretary of War, and was to all intents a chief of staff whose duty it was to see that those orders were carried into effect. Sherman and Sheridan were never able to adjust themselves to this relationship. They were soldiers and nothing else. Accustomed to command and to have their orders obeyed without question, it irritated and angered them that a mere civilian, untrained in the practice of war, should be in a position to over-rule their judgment in matters relating to a profession to which they had devoted their lives." The article is complimentary to General Corbin, lauds General Miles for the "magnanimity worthy of his rank in permitting Shafter to accept Toral's surrender in person," and praises the General for his Porto Rico expedition, stating that he "swept over that island in a bloodless campaign which for dramatic completeness finds no exact parallel in the annals of war." The article is on the whole unfriendly to General Miles, and its publication, like everything relating to the Schley-Sampson controversy, is to be regretted.

Chief Yeoman Joseph H. Weir, U. S. N., treasurer and secretary of the minstrel troupe of the U. S. S. Oregon, has forwarded to the Navy Department a draft for \$220.13, which amount represents the proceeds of a public entertainment given at Shanghai December 30, 1900, for the purpose of raising a fund to erect a monument to mark the resting place of four marines who left the battleship Oregon for duty at Pekin, China, and there lost their lives. The names of the marines are: Harry Fisher, Private, U. S. M. C.; Albert Turner, Private, U. S. M. C.; Robert E. Thomas, Private, U. S. M. C.; Charles Burlin King, Private, U. S. M. C. The money will be held in trust by the Paymaster of the Marine Corps until the remains of the above mentioned marines are brought to this country and buried. It will then be used in erecting a suitable monument over their graves.

In the Boston "Medical and Surgical Journal" of Feb. 21 appeared a description of the work of the United States Army pathological laboratories, with general remarks on the investigation of the diseases of the Philippines, from the pen of Joseph J. Curry, M. D. On hospital ships, in smooth water and at anchor, it is possible to do practically the same work as in a laboratory on land, and, in addition to the value of a laboratory for the purpose of establishing diagnoses in cases on shipboard, the hospital ship, moving as it does to the various ports in the islands, can render the service of a portable laboratory to the cities and towns the ship reaches. The author considers the subject of the obscure fevers of the Philippine Islands to be a promising one. Some space is devoted to the difficulties that hamper bacteriological investigation in the tropics, and the author asserts that the bacterial flora of the tropics is apparently as rich and varied as its botanical flora.

The British steamer Samoa has been purchased by the United States Government transport, and some \$200,000, it is said, will be expended in fitting her up. The Samoa was built in Sunderland, Eng., in 1892. She is built of steel, and is 445 feet long, 52 feet 1 inch broad and 31 feet 7 inches deep. Her net tonnage is 4507. Her engines are three-cylinder triple expansion, of 30, 49 and 78 inch cylinders and 51 inch stroke. Her normal horse power is 503, indicating a low speed, probably about 12 knots. She is now en route from Hong Kong to San Francisco, where she is expected daily.

Following the recently-reported-upon experiments with a service ration for men in the field, Col. H. G. Sharpe, of the Subsistence Department of the Army, has concluded contracts with a firm in the west for the manufacture of some fifty thousand rations for distribution among the troops, in the field, and in this way a full trial can be given of the real value of the emergency ration in actual service. Some attempts have been made to introduce the well-known German emergency ration into our service, but the previous training of the American trooper does not offer much inducement for the use of pea sausage and black bread on this side of the Atlantic.

And one of the most important questions which has come up for the puzzlement of the food experimentalist is this subject of variety. Simply so much nitrogenous

matter with a certain percentage of seasoning is not sufficient, but beyond those requirements there must be variety and flavor. Neither of these points have so far been taken into much account by the food reformers for the Army, but it is a matter which will insist upon solution, and our Army officers are well aware of the stress which must be placed on these two points in any successful system of emergency ration for either hot or cold climatic conditions.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Sebree Smith, U. S. A., is at Laurel, Maryland, where he recently arrived from Washington, D. C.

Miss Phelps has returned to her home in Baltimore, Md., from a visit to Mrs. Almy in Washington, D. C.

Lieut.-Comdr. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., has been ordered to join the U. S. S. Massachusetts as Executive officer, March 7.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. L. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cavalry, to Miss Nan Wilson Post, of Hartford, Conn.

Major J. E. Macklin, 11th Inf., relinquished command of Fort McPherson, Ga., March 4, to Col. J. W. French, 22d Inf.

Capt. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., who has received an extension of his sick leave is visiting at 1107 13th street, Washington, D. C.

A. A. Surgeon W. H. Brooks, U. S. A., left Fort Schuyler, N. Y., March 5, to spend a month on leave before going to a foreign station.

Miss Humphrey, daughter of Colonel C. F. Humphrey, U. S. A., residing in Washington, D. C., has as her guest Miss Brandreth of New York.

Capt. Charles Ayers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ayers are on a visit to Washington, D. C., and are at the Grafton, corner Connecticut avenue and De Sales street.

Major Alex. Rodgers, 4th Cav., home from China on sick leave will shortly join at Fort Myer, Va., to assist in the organization of the 11th Cavalry at that post.

Mrs. James Alexander Finley and Miss Emily Finley, of Philadelphia, will be guests of Mrs. D. W. Flagler, 2144 California avenue, Washington, D. C., for a few weeks.

Mrs. K. M. Burr of Anderson, Ind., wife of Major Kenneth M. Burr, 30th Vol. Inf., has gone to San Francisco to meet Major Burr who sailed Feb. 17 from Manila.

Mrs. Broome, wife of Capt. George Broome, had a "tea" given in her honor by her mother, Mrs. James F. Barbour, in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 2.

Lieut. Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., and Medical Inspector F. Rogers, U. S. N., will sail for duty on the Asiatic Station per steamer sailing from San Francisco March 15.

Lieut. A. J. Wadhams, U. S. N., who has resigned from the Navy, to take effect May 5 next, entered the Service Sept. 14, 1891, being appointed to the Naval Academy from New York.

Captain R. C. Van Vliet and his family were among the list of passengers arriving on the Sedgwick from Cuba. Captain Van Vliet has gone to his new station, Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus H. Bainbridge, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Bainbridge, announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene Augusta, to 1st Lieut. Alga P. Berry, 10th Infantry, U. S. A.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Capt. H. R. Lee, Capt. G. W. Burr, Capt. J. G. Warren, Grand Hotel; Gen. G. S. Carpenter, Fifth Avenue; Gen. J. M. Wilson, Astor House.

Among those who expect to sail on the Solace April 15 is Mrs. Middleton Elliott, wife of P. A. Surg. M. S. Elliott, at present attached to the U. S. S. Annapolis. Mrs. Elliott expects to join her husband in Manila.

Capt. P. H. Cooper, U. S. N., will be relieved from command of the U. S. S. Iowa on April 1 by Capt. Thomas Perry, at present on duty in Washington, D. C., as naval secretary to the Lighthouse Board.

The engagement is announced of Miss Carmen Davis, daughter of Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A., to Philip Mumford, the marriage to take place in April. General Davis is in Manila, but his family are still at San Juan.

Commander Seaton Schroeder, Governor of Guam, has made a report to the Navy Department in which he denies the statement published that he took refuge with some others in the cellar of the palace during the recent hurricane. In point of fact there is, he says, no cellar to the palace; the whole story is the offspring of some correspondent's fertile imagination.

Members of a detachment of recruits en route from Fort Slocum to San Francisco kicked up a lively row recently at El Paso, Texas, while en route, which was promptly quelled and the offenders placed in irons. It was nothing more than the result of a "drunk," but the press, as usual, magnified the occasion into a "mutiny."

Mrs. B. A. Byrne and Colonel and Mrs. Albert Barnitz, gave a large reception in honor of Joaquin Miller, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Thursday night. The large house was filled with guests from the two posts and from San Antonio. Mr. Miller entertained all delightfully with selections from his own poems and a little talk on his recent visit to China.

Gen. O. O. Howard will deliver a lecture on "Sherman and His March to the Sea" in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Thirty-fourth street, New York, on Monday evening, March 11. The lecture is under the auspices of the Men's League, and admission is free. General Howard was commander of Sherman's right wing, and knows more of him than perhaps any man living.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald, second daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, of New York, to Mr. Eugene Sugny Reynal, second son of the late Jules Reynal. The announcement is of wide interest, owing to the prominence of the two families. General Fitzgerald, who is widely known in military and social and business circles, served all through the Civil War, in which he performed gallant service. Up to a few years since he commanded the 1st Brigade of the National Guard of New York, and won for it the name of being the finest body of National Guard troops in the United States. Under his administration a parade ground was secured at Van Cortlandt Park, and all the regiments were provided with modern armories but one, although steps had been taken to secure the same. The General is at the head of the Mercantile Trust Company, and other vast financial concerns. Mr. Reynal is a member of numerous clubs, and is one of the best of the young polo players. His mother, formerly Miss Nathalie Higgins, is a cousin of Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mr. Eugene Higgins. His sister, formerly Miss Nathalie Reynal, married Mr. Paul Gilbert Thebaud ten years ago, and his brother is Mr. Nathaniel Reynal.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. O. M. Poe is now residing at 414 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. M. C. Mumma, 2d Cav., of Matanzas, Cuba, is on a short visit to the United States.

Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, 17th Inf., of Governors Island, was a visitor in Chicago this week.

Mrs. A. W. Chase, wife of Lieut. Chase, Art. Corps, is stopping at the Marlborough Hotel, Wilmington, Del.

Gen. J. D. Bingham, U. S. A., retired, left New York March 2 for Philadelphia, Pa., to spend several weeks at 1536 Pine street.

Lieut. M. J. McDonough, Art. Corps, on a month's leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting in St. Augustine, with quarters at the Hotel Valencia.

The engagement is announced of Miss Minnie T. McConhler, daughter of Mrs. Alonzo McConhler, of Troy, N. Y., to Lieut. Frank Woodruff Kellogg, U. S. N.

Mrs. Nash, wife of Brig. Gen. W. H. Nash, U. S. A., retired, has been quite ill at her home, 43 Lexington avenue, Columbus, O., for the past two weeks, from the effects of the grip.

Captain Dreyfus returned to Switzerland March 5, after a stay in Paris, during which he read the proofs of his book, "Five Years of My Life," dealing with his imprisonment on Devil's Island.

To honor the memory of Count Blumenthal, Field Marshal, recently deceased, the Emperor William has decreed that the regiment of fusiliers of Magdeburg, No. 36, shall hereafter be known by his name.

Owing to the precarious condition of the health of Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, U. S. N., his orders to Cavite have been temporarily cancelled, and he will remain at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital for treatment.

Col. Merritt Barber, assistant adjutant general, who recently reported in Washington, D. C., for duty in the A. G. O., and afterwards received three months' leave, visited in New York this week, and during the leave will visit friends at Pownall, Vt.

Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, Art. Corps, and A. A. Surg. J. C. Garlington are recent visitors to Atlantic City and other points in New Jersey, seeing what material can be procured for military service in the Philippines. New Jersey men generally make good soldiers.

Major W. E. Almy and his Porto Rico troops from San Juan have been the observed of all observers in Washington, D. C., and the recipients of much courteous hospitality and attention. They will return to San Juan with very favorable impressions of their visit.

Capt. Charles G. Treat, Art. Corps, has been the recipient of many congratulations on his appointment as commandant of cadets at the U. S. M. A., to take effect June 15, next. He has the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel while holding the position, for which he has every qualification.

Lieuts. P. W. Arnold and H. L. Wigmore, 5th Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., this week for San Francisco, in advance of the troops, with the cavalry horses in charge of detachments. Colonel Rafferty, 5th Cav., and his command, leave Fort Myer March 11 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

A young woman in Chicago, who is in no way connected with the Army, has started a chain letter for the benefit of Mrs. David Mitchell, whose husband was recently killed in the Philippines. Some of Mrs. Mitchell's friends have asked us whether the action has the sanction of Mrs. Mitchell. Perhaps some of our readers can answer.

Gen. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A., is quoted as saying that he does not think the fate of the River and Harbor bill will have any immediate bearing on the commercial interests of New York City, and adding: "In my opinion the improvements in Buttermilk Channel as well as the deepening of the channel outside of the Narrows will go on, at least until further appropriations can be decided upon at a future date."

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, U. S. N., commandant of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., has been selected to relieve Rear Admiral W. S. Schley from command of the South Atlantic Station. The latter, who retires next October, will proceed home at his convenience. Rear Admiral J. J. Read, who has been waiting orders at Mount Holly, N. J., will succeed to the command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Sixteen members of the British Parliament being dragged out by the heels by municipal police because of disorderly conduct, and members of the Austro-Hungarian Reichstag belaboring each other with sticks, after exhausting their arsenals of opprobrious epithets, are impressive object lessons to those Americans who have so much to say in disparagement of their own country and its ways. Possibly these incidents may serve also to occupy the minds of our foreign critics with examples nearer home of the evil results of popular representation.

Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., the naval Governor of Tutuila, has recently taken on board the Abarenda, for protection, a Solomon Island native—a cannibal—who was found in the woods of Tutuila, where he had been a fugitive for more than twelve years. He is a savage, very black, does not speak any language which any person on board the Abarenda can understand, and unable to take care of himself on shore anywhere. He is about forty-five years of age, and is tattooed over all his face. He is perfectly tractable and good natured now, and is liked by the crew, who have given him clothes.

Mrs. A. V. N. Powelson, mother of Lieut. W. V. N. Powelson, U. S. N., while crossing a street at Middletown, N. Y., March 1, was knocked down and run over by a horse driven by her son, Dr. Howard J. Powelson. The horse was frightened by a trolley car, and not until it was too late to make her escape did Mrs. Powelson see the animal rushing toward her. Dr. Powelson by a great effort pulled the horse to one side just in time to prevent the shaft striking his mother in the side. Mrs. Powelson fell under the wheels of the carriage and was severely bruised.

Lieut. Gad Morgan, 15th U. S. Inf., was married in New York City March 4 to Miss Cecelia C. Steinwender, a daughter of Mr. Julius Steinwender. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, No. 145 West Ninety-third street, and was performed in the drawing room of Mr. Steinwender's home. The bride is described as an extremely pretty girl. She was given away by her father. She wore a handsome gown of white satin, draped with point lace, the same worn by her mother on her wedding day, and a tulle veil fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Josephine Steinwender, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. After a brief wedding trip the bride and bridegroom will make their home in Plattsburg, N. Y., where Lieutenant Morgan is at present stationed.

Lieut. W. W. Hamilton, Art. Corps, from Cuba, is now at Dalton, Ga.

Capt. John H. Gardner, 2d U. S. Cav., is on duty at Rowell Barracks, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Lieut. Col. J. R. McGinness, Ord. Dept., is expected home soon from Manila on a four months' leave.

Gen. Henry B. Freeman, U. S. A., arrived in San Francisco from Manila March 5 on the transport Meade.

The present address of Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, U. S. A., just retired at his own request, is care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Capt. James A. Irons, 20th U. S. Inf., has been on a month's visit to Japan from Manila, on a month's leave granted him on Jan. 18 last.

Major Robert H. Zauner, surgeon, U. S. Vols., is assigned to duty temporarily at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, by command of Major General Otis.

Major J. P. Story, Artillery Inspector, rejoined at Governor's Island early in the week from a trip to Jamestown and Newport, R. I.

Comdr. C. M. Perkins, U. S. N., who has been detailed for duty at Cavite Station, will sail for his new sphere of duty per steamer from San Francisco, Cal., March 23.

Vice-President Roosevelt and family while in Washington at the inauguration were the guests of Comdr. W. F. Cowles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cowles, the latter being the sister of the Vice-President.

Gen. J. W. Clous, of Governors Island, while at Washington, D. C., at the inauguration, was the guest of Major A. S. Bickham, at 419 N. Washington street, Alexandria, Va.

Capt. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 10th Cav., under recent promotion, changes base from Havana to Manzanillo, Cuba. The Seventh will be sorry to lose "Tommy," who has been a popular officer of the regiment since 1886.

Capt. John P. Goldman, 32d Vol. Inf., has been elected Governor, Lieut. Henry H. Love, same regiment, treasurer, and Sergt. Major Vance, of the 41st Vol. Inf., supervisor, of the Province of Bataan, P. I., with headquarters at Balanga.

Surg. F. J. B. Cordiero, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the U. S. S. New Orleans on the Asiatic Station, has been relieved by Surg. C. F. Stokes, and will return to the United States on the Buffalo, which is due the latter part of March or early in April.

Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter of battle scenes, who is in the Philippines searching for material for new war pictures, has called upon Gen. MacArthur, is impressed favorably with the American soldiers and has made many sketches of the battlefields near Manila.

Gen. Luther R. Hare, U. S. V. (Capt. 7th Cav.), who has been on duty in the Philippines has called Mrs. Hare, who is visiting General and Mrs. Eugene Griffin at their home, No. 33 West 47th street, New York City, that he is sailing on the United States transport Logan from Manila to San Francisco.

Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., has, in addition to commanding the Department of the Colorado, assumed temporary command of the Department of the Missouri, in succession to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, recently appointed brigadier general in the Regular Army and retired. General Merriam will retain his headquarters in Denver.

Miss Martha Hichborn, daughter of Rear Admiral Hichborn, U. S. N., is described as a beautiful and attractive Washington belle, tall and stately. She has abundant soft, waving brown hair and blue eyes. She is a devotee of out-door sports, is a great walker, rides, drives, is an expert golf player, and is lively and animated in disposition.

Mrs. Kane, Miss Kane and Miss Gladys Kane, wife and daughters of Lieut.-Col. A. J. G. Kane, U. S. Vols., late ensign, U. S. Navy, and sister-in-law and niece of Chaplain James Johnson Kane, U. S. N., retired, recently returned to New York by the Cunard liner Servia, the young ladies having finished their education in Brussels and Belgium. Chaplain Kane has engaged passage in the Cunard liner Campania, on Sept. 28, next. The Chaplain still holds the record in the Navy for the greatest number of Trans-Atlantic crossings. If he completes the next trip, it will be his thirtieth voyage across the ocean.

Recent transfers to the District of Columbia, Commandery of the Loyal Legion, were: Generals Frank Wheaton, Marcus F. Miller and Samuel Ovenshine and Col. Joseph Green Telford, all of the Army. At a recent meeting of the Commandery the following were elected Companions: Lieut.-Col. E. Van A. Arsdale, U. S. A., Major Thos. Henry Carpenter, formerly Captain 17th U. S. Inf., who resigned in 1866, and Naval Cadet Daniel Pratt Manning, U. S. N. The Commandery has recently published an "In Memoriam" of each of the following deceased Companions: Col. E. Whittemore, Gen. Beekman Dubarry, Gen. Richard Napoleon Batchelder and Gen. John Grubb Parke, all of the U. S. Army.

It is believed that traces of the remains of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, hero of the American Revolution, have been discovered in Colonial Park, Savannah, Ga., formerly used as a cemetery. The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, of which General Greene was the first president, thought it a pity that no one knew where he was buried and an effort to clear up the mystery was determined upon. As head of the Rhode Island Society, Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., retired, of New York, and a local committee, have been conducting a search for some time. On March 4 a vault was opened that contained a plate bearing the name of General Greene, and there were also found three buttons of the Colonial period that are supposed to have been on the uniform of General Greene when buried. This is an important discovery. The site of General Greene's tomb was never marked, although there are several monuments to his memory.

Brig. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, U. S. A., whose appointment as a general officer from colonel of the 14th U. S. Infantry was confirmed by the Senate on March 1, and whose retirement was announced on March 2, entered the United States Service as a second lieutenant in the 5th Maine Volunteers May 1, 1861, and served therein as first lieutenant, captain and major, being honorably mustered out July 27, 1864. He was appointed lieutenant colonel, 5th U. S. Veteran Infantry in January, 1865, and entered the Regular establishment as a captain of the 16th Infantry July 28, 1866. He was promoted major, 13th Infantry, Jan. 2, 1892; lieutenant colonel 25th Infantry, Oct. 1, 1895, and colonel 14th Infantry, March 31, 1899. In September, 1898, he was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in November of the same year. He holds the brevets of major, for gallant services in the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; lieutenant colonel, for gallant services in the battle of the Wilderness, and colonel and brigadier general of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the War of the Rebellion. He performed valuable services with the China relief expedition in 1900.

Major Frank Taylor, U. S. A., should be addressed at 1314 Marion street, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, U. S. M. C., has changed his address from Santa Clara, Cuba., to Bradford, Vt.

Lieut. L. R. Holbrook, 4th U. S. Cav., has arrived at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., from Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th U. S. Inf., has arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty from a leave spent in Providence, R. I.

Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, Art. Corps, on sick leave from Fort Monroe, is visiting at Woodbrook, Baltimore County, Md.

Lieut. Earl D'A. Pearce, Art. Corps, has relinquished duty at Altoona, Pa., on account of his health and gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment.

Mrs. W. C. Wren, wife of Captain Wren, is on a visit to Washington, D. C., from Grand Rapids, Mich. Her address in Washington is: care of Capt. E. I. Grumley, 1603 19th street.

Prof. Robert H. Thurston of Cornell University, late of the U. S. Navy, has an article in the January "Journal of the Franklin Institute" on "Elementary Graphics and Geometry of Thermodynamics."

Capt. Stephen L'Hommiedieu Slocum, 8th Cav., attached to the U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg, and a recent arrival there, was presented to the Czar of Russia March 1 and was cordially received.

Capt. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., who has been on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, has been ordered to command the receiving ship Vermont at that Station, relieving Capt. H. C. Taylor, promoted Rear Admiral.

Chaplain Edward H. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., has had a busy time of it of late, administering the oath to nearly 3,000 Ilocanos at a church in Vigan, P. I. A good many of them were administered on Washington's Birthday.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence R. Egerton, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Egerton and the late Samuel E. Egerton, of Baltimore, Md., to Lieutenant Walter Driscoll Smith, 6th Cav., son of Page J. Smith, of Cumberland, Md.

Edward A. Lensure, formerly an electrician on the Oregon under Admiral Dewey, has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in Sing Sing for shooting and killing George Crotty, in Brooklyn, some time ago. The Admiral and Captain Clark pleaded for greater leniency, but in vain.

A Washington correspondent writes: "Major Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A., had the best horse of the whole inaugural parade. It was a carefully trained high school horse. After the General had made his salute to the President and dropped his sword, he caught his horse just right and had him do a few fancy steps."

Mrs. Conant, widow of the late P. A. Engr. F. H. Conant, U. S. N., with her two little sons, is permanently located at 1804 University avenue, Berkeley, Cal. Mrs. Norton and daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. F. H. Conant in Berkeley, Cal., are at present in San Diego. Mrs. Norton has come west to meet her husband, Lieut. A. L. Norton, U. S. N., upon his return from the Philippines.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., who was retired on Feb. 27, entered the Service as a civil engineer July 22, 1849, being appointed from Vermont. His last duty was at the Naval Station, Hawaii. He served as 3d assistant engineer in August, 1861; 2d assistant engineer, April, 1863, to September, 1865, and as civil engineer from April, 1869, to December, 1875.

A Pekin correspondent writes: "Capt. John C. F. Tillson, provost marshal of the Southern City district, is likely to have enough mementos from grateful subjects to fill a railroad car when he returns home. His back yard, with all the umbrellas standing around, looks like a garden of red toothstools, while in his office he has stacked up a collection of gifts that range from a cloisonne vase to a ten-foot strip of rare embroidery and a pug dog. The Captain keeps an interpreter on hand to read the various inscriptions (piens) to his visitors."

In the New York "Medical Journal," of Feb. 9, is an interesting paper by Lieut. C. R. Darnall, Asst. surgeon, U. S. A., in which he says: "It has long been observed that foreigners may enjoy excellent health for a year or eighteen months, and then, being more or less enervated by the climate, become the victims of such diseases as psoriasis (sprue), amoebic dysentery, or amoebic abscess of the liver. For a considerable time amoebic liver abscess was rarely found among the cases in our military hospitals, but it has become more and more frequent until now it is quite common." Dr. Darnall's reports show the markedly good results of cases in which he had operated on the patient, cutting into liver and breaking up the abscess. The paper is dated: U. S. A. Hospital Ship Relief, Nagasaki, Japan.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. A., who relinquished duty in the Philippines some time since and is at present residing at Wilmington, Del., and Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., recently in command of the Dept. of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., who have been placed on the retired list, are both graduates of the United States Military Academy. General Wilson was graduated as brevet 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers, July 1, 1860. He served with distinction all through the civil war and received brevets as follows: Major, April 11, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga.; lieutenant colonel, Nov. 24, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.; colonel, May 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness; major general, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion. He was made a brevet brigadier general, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and for similar services in the capture of Selma, Ala. He received the brevet of major general, U. S. A., March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the Volunteer service as major general, Jan. 8, 1866, and was honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, 35th U. S. Inf., at his own request, Dec. 31, 1870. He was appointed a major general of Volunteers, May 4, 1898, was honorably discharged April 12, 1899, and the same day was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers. While holding the above offices he performed valuable services in Cuba and China. He was appointed a brigadier general, U. S. A., Feb. 11, 1901. General Lee was graduated as brevet lieutenant of cavalry, from the United States Military Academy July 1, 1856, and from 1850 to June 1860, saw extensive service against Indians on the Texas frontier. He resigned from the Army May 21, 1861, to serve with the Confederate forces. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed a major general of Volunteers, was honorably discharged April 12, 1899, and the same day was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers. General Lee was appointed a brigadier general, U. S. A., Feb. 11, 1901. He performed valuable work in Cuba while in command of a department there.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of General Lee, U. S. A., is at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Miss Almy has returned to Washington, D. C., from Philadelphia where she has been visiting Mrs. Warburton.

The officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia rejoined at Lima, Peru, early in the week from a pleasant trip by rail to Oroya.

The address of Lieut. Col. E. A. Andruss, Art. Corps, is for the present, care of Lieut. O. I. Straub, U. S. A., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

The ladies of Washington Barracks, D. C., have invited guests to a concert to be given on Monday, March 11, by the 11th Infantry Band.

Capt. T. R. Adams, A. D. C. to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, is expected to rejoin at Governor's Island next week from a pleasant trip to the South.

Lieut. S. G. Chiles, 11th Inf., at Washington Barracks, D. C., has been appointed battalion adjutant in succession to Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, recently promoted.

Major Geo. E. Bushnell, surgeon, U. S. A., who is at present on leave, with address, The Manor, Asheville, N. C., is expected to join at Fort Logan, Colo., early in April.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and the Bishop of Havana were present March 4 at the opening of a court for the Spanish ball game, and the latter blessed it. The game is a revival of baseball and very popular.

Mr. A. J. Drexel Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., gave a dinner March 6 at which Surg. Clement N. Biddle, U. S. N., was to have been the guest of honor, but was unable to be present, on account of a slight indisposition.

The forthcoming volume of personal reminiscences by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., is awaited with interest. The title of the book is characteristic, "A Sailor's Log Book," and will describe the life of the average naval officer in detail, from the Naval Academy to the retired list.

The "Press-Record" of Tarrytown, N. Y., says: "Commander Wadhams, of the United States Navy, will lecture in the First Reformed Church, Thursday evening, March 28, on 'Life on board a man-of-war.' Commander Wadhams is a first-class speaker, and this will be the finest lecture of the season. It will be under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society."

The residence of Major Harry C. Cushing, U. S. A., retired, situated on Davenport Neck, Westchester County, New York, was robbed on the night of March 1. Major Cushing was absent from home, and the burglars had a free hand. They obtained much booty. Detective McSweeney several hours later made several arrests, and one of the men confessed, and over \$1,000 worth of jewelry and clothing was recovered.

Mrs. Britannia W. Kennon, widow of the late Beverly Kennon, U. S. N., resides in the old ancestral home, "Tudor Place," on the heights of Georgetown, D. C., and has seen the city of Washington gradually outgrow the staid old city on the Potomac which had a corporate existence long before the site of the capital was occupied. Mrs. Kennon lives alone, with the exception of a favorite granddaughter, Miss Agnes Peter, the daughter of Mrs. Kennon's only daughter. The estate of Tudor Place is among the most valuable in the District of Columbia, and many attempts have been negated by the venerable owner to place the beautiful grounds of the old manor house on the market.

Mrs. Brent, widow of Capt. Thomas Lee Brent, U. S. A., is preparing to take a limited number of young girls abroad this spring, to spend a period of nine months in Paris, Florence and Rome, to be devoted to the study of art, music, languages and literature. An early date in May is fixed for the time of sailing. Mrs. Brent has resided abroad for ten years. Capt. J. McB. Stembel, U. S. A., retired, is among the many friends who are endeavoring to assist Mrs. Brent in her project. She may be addressed care of P. W. Huntington & Co., Bankers, Columbus, Ohio. There could be no better guide and guardian for a traveling party of young ladies, and we cordially commend Mrs. Brent to those who may have need of her services.

W. O. Dupuy, a United States Secret Service detective, arrived at New York City March 6 from Genoa and Naples with one Loys Darrell, said to be an ex-first sergeant of Troop C, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who is charged with murdering a comrade in Cuba. Darrell, after the body of Trooper Croun was found, deserted, and buying citizens' clothing, worked his way to Antigua, Bahamas; thence to New Orleans and thence as a muleteer on a British steamship to South Africa, where it was his intention to enlist in the British Army. Detective Dupuy, after a chase of 30,000 miles, arrested Darrell at Beira, in Portuguese territory. Dupuy was obliged to wait at Beira nearly six months for the arrival of the necessary papers from Lisbon.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. David A. Irwin, U. S. A., retired, who died of heart failure at Orchard Lake, Mich., Feb. 28, entered the U. S. Service as a second lieutenant of Pennsylvania Cavalry March 18, 1862, serving through the war until honorably mustered out, as captain, July 20, 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the 4th Cavalry, U. S. A., in May, 1866, and was retired as a captain, for disability in the line of duty, April 2, 1879.

Samuel A. Breck, a veteran of the Civil War, who died at Bath, Me., Feb. 27, was, we believe, a distant relative of Gen. Samuel Brock, U. S. A., now residing at 50 St. Stephen street, Boston, Mass.

Charles Mason Baker, son of the late Chief Engineer Charles Henry Baker, U. S. N., died in Washington, Monday morning, Feb. 18. His body was taken to Salem, Mass., for burial. The funeral services were held at St. Peter's Church in Salem on Thursday, Feb. 21. The late Mr. Baker was the brother-in-law of Lieut. N. C. Twining, U. S. N.

Major A. C. Howard, better known as "Gatling Gun" Howard, who lived, we believe, in Connecticut some years ago and was then an American citizen, is among the recently killed in South Africa, being in command of Canadian Scouts. He became a naturalized Canadian about three years ago.

James Flood, carrying mail between the Navesink Highlands and Fort Hancock, N. J., was killed on Feb. 11. He usually made the trip on a railroad tricycle and was run into by a locomotive, thrown from the trestle and broke his neck.

The Kansas Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion has issued a memorial of the late Asst. Surg. Gen. Col. Joseph Payson Wright, in which they call attention to his patriotic ancestry. Colonel Wright, his grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier. On his mother's side his great grandfather was Joseph Huntington, brother of Samuel Huntington, first Presi-

dent of the Continental Congress. His great grandmother was a connection of the patriot martyr Nathan Hale, and a descendant of Colonel Jones of the Revolution. His father was Brevet Brig. Gen. J. J. B. Wright, a learned and distinguished surgeon of the Army.

Robert L. Luckey, of the firm of Luckey & Sammis, of New York, favorably known to our readers for a number of years as makers of Army and Navy uniforms, died on Feb. 9 after a short illness. He was in his sixty-second year and leaves a wife and two children. Until five years ago the firm of which he was a member was that of Rice, Duval & Luckey.

A correspondent says: The remains of the late William Turner Schenck, lieutenant in the 25th Infantry, who was killed in an engagement near Subig, Philippine Islands, on Jan. 29, 1900, were brought to the United States on the Grant and were forwarded to Arlington, D. C., for burial. Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Artillery, with his wife and daughter, parents and sister of Lieutenant Schenck, came on from Fort Screven, Georgia, to be present at the last and rites, which took place on Friday, Jan. 25. The widow, Elizabeth Kellogg Schenck, with her infant daughter, went from Fort Logan, Colorado, to pay, by her presence, sad and loving tribute to the brave, the fearless soldier, the tender and devoted husband, whose young life went out so suddenly, so cruelly, in that far-away country. As the minister, in his white robes, stood beside the flag-draped casket, which contained all that was mortal of the brave dead, and with the snow falling fast upon all as he read the committal service, the scene was a most sad and impressive one. But the soldier is at rest in his native land, in beautiful Arlington.

Walter E. Stewart, Jr., late 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Inf., was found dead March 4 on a public square at San Francisco, supposedly from heart disease. He was a son of Mr. Walter E. Stewart, of Plainfield, N. J. The deceased arrived in San Francisco Feb. 28 from the Philippines, where he resigned Jan. 31, 1900, from the Army. He was graduated from Yale in 1894, and from the New York Law School in 1896. After that he practiced law in New York until appointed to the Army in 1899. He was injured in the Philippines and had other troubles which culminated in his resignation. Lieutenant Stewart was well known in Plainfield, where he had lived all his life, and he was to have been elected captain of Co. K, 2d Regiment, N. G. N. J., of that city.

The funeral of the late Capt. D. A. Irwin, U. S. A., took place at Arlington Cemetery, Va., March 3, with military honors, troops from Fort Myer furnishing the escort, firing party, etc. Captain Irwin died recently at Orchard Lake, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. K. Smith, who died March 3 at Portland, Oregon, enlisted in 1864 in the 17th U. S. Inf., and was appointed 2d lieutenant in that regiment a few months afterwards. He served with gallantry and efficiency during the Civil War and was for some time a prisoner of war at Andersonville and Libby. Soon after the war was promoted to captain. In 1870 he was assigned to the 23d Inf.; was promoted major 1st Inf. in 1894, lieutenant-colonel 10th Inf. in 1898 and was retired May 14, 1899, at his own request. He was well known in Oregon, being a former commander of Vancouver Barracks.

Colonel William J. Volkmar, U. S. A., retired, who died at Passaic, N. J., March 4, was born in Pennsylvania. He entered the United States military service as a sergeant in the 33d Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 19, 1863, and was discharged in August of the same year. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy July 1, 1864, and was graduated as a 2d lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, June 15, 1868, subsequently serving as 1st lieutenant and captain. He was appointed major and assistant adjutant general in March 1885; lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 6, 1893; colonel, Feb. 26, 1898; and was retired for disability in the line of duty April 28, 1900.

A DOCTOR AS A MAJOR GENERAL.

(From the New York Medical Journal.)

The "Philadelphia Medical Journal" for Feb. 23 comments on the deserved promotion, of which we of the medical fraternity may well be proud, of Dr. Leonard Wood, formerly an assistant surgeon in the United States Army, to the substantial rank of major general. But it proceeds to relate that his appointment is regarded in Army circles as "practically an appointment from civil life to high rank in the Regular Army," and further states that "because the appointment is in the line and not in the medical staff. It is unprecedented, so far as we can recall, in this country or in any other; in fact, in any other country than this such a promotion would, we suppose, be practically impossible."

If this is meant to refer to the leap in rank from that of captain—Dr. Wood's Army medical rank—to that of major general, it may be correct, though, even in this event, it must be remembered that General Wood had passed through the intermediate grades in the Volunteer forces engaged in active service; but the transfer from one branch of the Service to another—and specifically from the medical branch—has, as we have mentioned on more than one occasion, occurred in both England and France. In the Crimea more than one medical officer was transferred to "combatant" rank, and even rose to command a regiment. So late as in the eighties a veterinary officer in an English hussar regiment was transferred to his corresponding rank of captain in the line during the progress of a campaign in Egypt; while Gen. J. Frederic Canonge, who in 1899 commanded the Fifteenth French Army Corps, was another medical man exercising high "combatant" command. So the case of Gen. Leonard Wood, M. D., though conferring additional lustre on the ranks of physicians who have attained high "combatant" rank, is by no means unique.

The genial and eloquent Hartford clergyman, familiarly known to those who love him as "Joe" Twitchell, served during the Civil War as a chaplain. Called on to speak one night at a gathering of veterans he protested against being characterized as a non-combatant. "Is there any man of the Third Army Corps here?" he asked. Several arose. "Well," said the ex-chaplain, "you know that I fought the devil for three years in the old Third and I don't see why I should be called a non-combatant."

The cadets of the Military Academy and those of the Naval Academy will cross bats on the baseball diamond at Annapolis May 18. The rivalry will not stop at baseball and football. A broadsword contest has been arranged to take place, it is said, in Madison Square Garden some time in April. The West Point team is hard at work under the instruction of their sword master, Mr. Herman Koehler.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKELJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 1.
APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

30th Infantry,
Bat. Sergt. Major George J. Harman, 30th U. S. V., to be 2d lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1901, vice Errington, promoted.

32d Infantry,
Q. M. Sergt. George G. Dennis, Co. G, to be 2d lieutenant, March 1, 1901, vice Wilson, honorably discharged.
PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

30th Infantry, U. S. V.
Major Leonard A. Lovering, to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 20, 1901, vice Campbell, appointed brigadier general. Capt. Charles P. Newberry, to be major, Dec. 31, 1900, vice Hartigan, resigned.

Capt. Kenneth M. Burr, to be major, Feb. 20, 1901, vice Lovering, promoted.

1st Lieut. Frank D. Buckingham, to be captain, Dec. 31, 1900, vice Newberry, promoted.

1st Lieut. Albert E. McCabe, to be captain, Feb. 20, 1901, vice Burr, promoted.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Errington, to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1900, vice Buckingham, promoted.

2d Lieut. William F. Pack, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1901, vice McCabe, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Corps of Engineers.

To be 1st lieutenants.

2d Lieut. Earl I. Brown, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. Amos A. Fries, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. James A. Woodruff, Feb. 2, 1901, vice Bromwell, promoted.

2d Lieut. William Kelly, Feb. 2, 1901, vice Cosby, promoted.

2d Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, Feb. 2, 1901, vice Sewell, promoted.

2d Lieut. Lewis H. Rand, Feb. 2, 1901, vice McIndoe, promoted.

2d Lieut. Edward M. Markham, Feb. 2, 1901, vice Morrow, promoted.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. George B. Pillsbury, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. Gustave R. Lukesh, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. Edmund M. Rhett, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. Edward M. Adams, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. John K. Snattery, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, O. D., to be captain, Feb. 2, 1901 (subject to examination), vice Russell, promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Jamieson, O. D., to be captain, Feb. 7, 1901, vice Birnie, promoted.

Cavalry arm.

Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Dorst, 2d Cav., to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Thomas, 8th Cav., to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Parker, 4th Cav., to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Fountain, 9th Cav., to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of McQuinn, assigned, to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Wilder, assigned, to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901 (subject to examination), to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901 (subject to examination), to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Louis A. Craig, 8th Cav., to be major, Feb. 17, 1901, vice Cooper, 8th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav., to be major, Feb. 19, 1901, vice Edgerly, 7th Cav., promoted.

Artillery Corps.

Capt. Charles Humphreys, Art. Corps, to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Davis, Art. Corps, to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Strong, Art. Corps, to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Alex. D. Schenck, Art. Corps, to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Casario, Art. Corps, to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, to be major, Feb. 28, 1901 (subject to examination), to fill vacancy caused by detail of Fotts, Art. Corps, to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. John McClellan, Art. Corps, to be major, Feb. 28, 1901 (subject to examination), to fill vacancy caused by detail of Taylor, Art. Corps, to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Sydney W. Taylor, Art. Corps, to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, vice Kobbe, appointed brigadier general, U. S. A.

2d Lieut. Walter E. Volkmar, Art. Corps, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901 (subject to examination) vice Hayden, promoted.

Infantry arm.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Smith, 1st Inf., to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Reynolds, 20th Inf., to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Greene, 14th Inf., to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901 (subject to examination), to fill vacancy caused by detail of Ballance, 13th Inf., to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Crane, 15th Inf., to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Lea Febiger, 22d Inf., to be major, Feb. 28, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Sharpe, unassigned.

to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. Bernard A. Byrne, 6th Inf., to be major, Feb. 23, 1901, to fill vacancy caused by detail of Irons, unassigned, to a staff department, under sections 26 and 27, act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., to be major, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Executive nomination received by the Senate March 3, 1901.

To be Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers with the Rank of Captain.

W. Hoepfner Winterberg, of California (acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.), March 2, 1901.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for appointment and promotion in the Army sent to the Senate on Feb. 29 and 22, and which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 23, page 622, and March 2, page 646, were confirmed by the Senate March 1.

The nominations sent to the Senate on Feb. 18, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 23, page 621, were confirmed by the Senate on March 4, together with the following:

Professor at West Point.

Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Dept., to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, Feb. 23, 1901.

40th Infantry, U. S. V.

1st Sergt. Thomas F. Loudon, Co. F, 40th Inf., U. S. V., to be 1st lieutenant Feb. 23, 1901.

ASSIGNMENT OF CADETS.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 8, 1901.

By direction of the Secretary of War the appointments in the Army of the United States and the assignments to corps and regiments to date from Feb. 2, 1901, of the following named cadets, graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, are announced:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be 2d Lieutenants—1. Cadet Edward N. Johnston; 2. Cadet Clarence O. Sherrill; 3. Cadet John H. Poole; 4. Cadet Ernest D. Peck; 5. Cadet Walter H. Lee; 6. Cadet George R. Spalding; 7. Cadet Elliott J. Dent; 8. Cadet William G. Caples; 9. Cadet Henry C. Jewett; 10. Cadet Arthur Williams.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be 2d Lieutenants—1. Cadet Willard Willing, to the 91st Co., Coast Art.; 13. Cadet William S. Browning, to the 8th Co., Coast Art.; 14. Cadet Clarence H. Knight, to the 7th Co., Coast Art.; 15. Cadet Nathaniel E. Bower, to the 2d Co., Coast Art.; 16. Cadet Francis W. Clark, to the 8th Co., Coast Art.; 17. Cadet Joseph F. Barnes, to the 13th Co., Coast Art.; 18. Cadet Edward C. Casfield, Jr., to the 78th Co., Coast Art.; 19. Cadet Arthur H. Bryant, to the 20th Co., Coast Art.; 20. Cadet William F. Ennis, to the 8th Co., Coast Art.; 21. Cadet Willis G. Peace, to the 14th Co., Coast Art.; 22. Cadet William P. Platt, to the 5th Co., Coast Art.; 23. Cadet Guy E. Carleton, to the 92d Co., Coast Art.; 24. Cadet Eugene K. West, to the 3rd Co., Coast Art.; 25. Cadet Dennis H. Currie, to the 90th Co., Coast Art.; 26. Cadet Beverly F. Browne, to the 39th Co., Coast Art.; 27. Cadet Edward M. Shinkle, to the 6th Co., Coast Art.; 28. Cadet William R. Bettison, to the 84th Co., Coast Art.; 29. Cadet Raymond S. Pratt, to the 43d Co., Coast Art.; 30. Cadet Alden F. Brewster, to the 93d Co., Coast Art.; 31. Cadet John A. Berry, to the 85th Co., Coast Art.; 32. Cadet Gordon Robinson, to the 83d Co., Coast Art.; 33. Cadet Henry M. Dougherty, to the 86th Co., Coast Art.; 34. Cadet Edward H. De Armord, to the 17th Co., Coast Art.; 35. Cadet Claude E. Brigham, to the 31st Co., Coast Art.; 36. Cadet Richard Furnival, to the 84th Co., Coast Art.; 37. Cadet William Tidball, to the 87th Co., Coast Art.; 38. Cadet James Prentice, to the 49th Co., Coast Art.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be 2d Lieutenants—12. Cadet William L. Guthrie, to the 12th Cav.; 13. Cadet Walter D. Smith, to the 6th Cav.; 14. Cadet Harry B. Jordan, to the 6th Cav.; 15. Cadet Frank P. Lahm, to the 6th Cav.; 16. Cadet Orlando C. Troxel, to the 12th Cav.; 17. Cadet Creed F. Cox, to the 3d Cav.; 18. Cadet Robert McC. Beck, Jr., to the 12th Cav.; 19. Cadet George M. Russell, to the 14th Cav.; 20. Cadet Lewis Brown, Jr., to the 7th Cav.; 21. Cadet Jerome G. Pillow, to the 14th Cav.; 22. Cadet Ralph N. Hayden, to the 7th Cav.; 23. Cadet Leonard W. Prunty, to the 14th Cav.; 24. Cadet E. Kersley Sterling, to the 3d Cav.; 25. Cadet Wiley P. Mangum, Jr., to the 15th Cav.; 26. Cadet Charles J. Naylor, to the 4th Cav.; 27. Cadet Kerr T. Riggs, to the 4th Cav.; 28. Cadet Carl H. Muller, to the 10th Cav.; 29. Cadet Allen C. Keyes, to the 14th Cav.; 30. Cadet John A. Pearson, to the 11th Cav.; 31. Cadet Prince A. Oliver, to the 5th Cav.; 32. Cadet Charles Burnett, to the 15th Cav.; 33. Cadet Arthur J. Lynch, to the 15th Cav.; 34. Cadet Daniel D. Gregory, to the 1st Cav.; 35. Cadet John Symington, to the 11th Cav.; 36. Cadet Walter H. Smith, to the 13th Cav.; 37. Cadet George H. Bald, to the 11th Cav.; 38. Cadet William M. Cooley, to the 5th Cav.; 39. Cadet William N. Haskell, to the 9th Cav.; 40. Cadet Henry A. Meyer, Jr., to the 13th Cav.; 41. Cadet Frank Keller, to the 8th Cav.; 42. Cadet Fred L. Deen, to the 13th Cav.; 43. Cadet G. Kent, to the 1st Cav.; 44. Cadet Copley Enos, to the 1st Cav.; 45. Cadet Emory J. Pike, to the 2d Cav.

Lieutenants Sherrill, Lee, Spalding and Caples, C. E., will proceed to Manila for duty with battalion of engineers.

Lieutenants Johnston, Peck, Dent and Williams, C. E., will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty with the 2d battalion of engineers.

Lieutenants Poole and Jewett, C. E., will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty with the 3d battalion of engineers.

The officers assigned to cavalry regiments will report in person for duty to their respective regimental commanders, with the following exceptions:

Lieut. Smith, 6th Cav., will report at Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Lieut. Jordan, 6th Cav., will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

Lieut. Lahm, 6th Cav., will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

Lieut. Cox, 3d Cav., will report at Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Lieut. Prunty, 8th Cav., will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

Lieut. Sterling, 3d Cav., will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

Lieut. Naylor, 4th Cav., will report at Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Lieut. Riggs, 4th Cav., and Lieut. Gregory, 1st Cav., will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

Lieut. Haskell, 9th Cav., and Lieut. Kent and Enos, 1st Cav., will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

Lieut. Smith, Meyer and Deen, 13th Cav., will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with the 14th Cav., until such time as their own regiment is organized.

The officers assigned to the artillery corps will proceed to join their respective commands, excepting those assigned to commands in the Division of the Philippines, who will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands, where they will join their proper stations.

The officers assigned to cavalry regiments will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders.

G. O. 24, FEB. 28, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Fixes the allowance of ammunition for the instruction of batteries of field artillery, for practice with field mortars, siege guns, mountain and machine guns, and the charges for blank firing.

In order to avoid accidents smokeless powder will not

be used in blank charges, except when specially authorized as being safe for this purpose.

Each battery equipped with 3.2-inch B. L. rifles will be allowed annually for instruction other than target practice 80 blank cartridges and 200 friction primers per gun; also the charges and primers necessary for firing authorized salutes, but these will be made a separate item of expenditure. Batteries at the Light Artillery School will be allowed 60 blank cartridges per gun per year for 3.2-inch guns in addition to the above. Each battery equipped with 5-inch B. L. siege rifles or 7-inch B. L. siege howitzers will be allowed for instruction other than target practice 25 rounds per gun per year blank ammunition. Batteries at the Light Artillery School will be allowed 10 blank cartridges per gun per year for 5-inch siege rifle and 7-inch howitzer in addition to the above.

Under the direction of department commanders there is allowed for annual target practice with each machine gun, 1,000 rounds.

Batteries not stationed at the Cavalry and Light Artillery School, practicing with 5-inch B. L. siege rifles or 7-inch B. L. howitzers, may when it can be done with safety use as part of the allowance of 20 rounds per gun 3 rounds of shrapnel.

CIRCULAR 8, FEB. 28, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Experiments with pent houses and other forms of shelter for seacoast artillery having developed their great cost and in most cases their comparative inutilty, the Secretary of War decides that such shelters will not be provided, and that the deterioration of artillery material must be prevented by the unremitting care and watchfulness of the officers and troops to whom the use and care of the modern armaments are confided.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 1, FEB. 1, DISTRICT OF SANTIAGO.

The staff of the brigadier general commanding the district is announced as follows:

PERSONAL STAFF.

1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., aide-de-camp.

2d Lieut. Warren W. Whiteside, 10th Cav., aide-de-camp.

DISTRICT STAFF.

1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., A. D. C.; adjutant general.

Major George K. McGunnegle, 3d Inf., inspector general, Assistant to the inspector general of the Dept.

Capt. Samuel V. Ham, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Chief Q. M. Depot Q. M. In charge of land and ocean transportation.

1st Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 8th Inf., chief commissary, Ordnance officer, in charge of ice plant.

1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; chief Surg. Sanitary Inspector, City of Santiago.

Major John R. Lynch, additional paymaster, U. S. V.; chief paymaster.

1st Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 10th Cav., engineer officer.

By command of Brig. Gen. Whiteside:

J. G. HARBOARD, A. G.

Official: W. W. WHITESIDE, 2d Lieut. 10th U. S. Cav., aide-de-camp.

G. O. 3, FEB. 23, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Gives instructions to post recruiting officers in this Dept. to enlist recruits for white infantry and white cavalry fitted for tropical service, and send them to the Presidio of San Francisco.

G. O. 5, FEB. 26, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, signal officer, U. S. V., having reported, is announced as chief signal officer of the Dept. of Colorado, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles McK. Saltman, 9th Cav., aide-de-camp.

G. O. 2, JAN. 29, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Publishes the report of the inspector of small arms practice, with accompanying tables. Among other things Lieut. Day, I. S. A. P., says that of the troops relieved from duty in this Dept. all completed their target firing before leaving the Dept., except Troop L, 1st Cav., which was relieved during the practice season.

G. O. 4, FEB. 1, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Announces the months selected to constitute the practice season with rifle, carbine and revolver for the current year, at posts in this Dept.

G. O. 1, JAN. 17, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON.

Major Frank B. McKenna, inspector general, U. S. V., is assigned and announced as assistant to the inspector general of the Dept.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G. O. 2, JAN. 19, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Tuguegarao, Province of Cagayan, Luzon, P. I., of which Major Joel T. Kirkman, 16th Inf., was president, and Capt. Edward T. Chrisman, 16th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. George A. Williams, 48th Inf., U. S. V. Charge 1—Drunkenness on duty; Charge 2—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The accused pleaded "not guilty" and the court finding "not guilty" to charges and specifications. Lieutenant Williams was acquitted. The proceedings were approved by General Wheaton.

G. O. 5, JAN. 14, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Nueva Caceres, Province of Camarines Sur, of which Lieut. Col. A. B. Wells, 9th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. F. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Edgar W. Mumford, 45th Inf., U. S. V. charged with absent without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The specifications of the charges alleged that Lieutenant Mumford was absent from duty without leave on several occasions, that he failed to carry out certain orders properly, that he made a false statement, and feigned a sprained ankle for the purpose of evading the dangers of a campaign, and that he used indecent language to certain native men and a woman.

The specifications of the charges alleged that Lieutenant Mumford was absent from duty without leave on several occasions, that he failed to carry out certain orders properly, that he made a false statement, and feigned a sprained ankle for the purpose of evading the dangers of a campaign, and that he used indecent language to certain native men and a woman.

The accused pleaded "guilty" to specifications 1, 2, 3 and 4 of charge, excepting the words "without permission from proper authority and without necessity," and of the excepted words "not guilty" and "not guilty" to the other specification and of the charge. To the specifications of the second charge he pleaded "guilty, excepting the words 'which statement was knowingly and wilfully false and made with the intent of deceiving his superior officers,' and of the excepted words 'not guilty.'" He pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. The finding of the court was as follows: Charge 1 of specifications 1. "Not guilty;" 2, 3 and 4, "confirm his plea;" 5 and 6, "specifications." Of the charge, "not guilty;" Charge 2 of specifications 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, "not guilty;" of the charge, "not guilty." And the court therefore acquitted him. General Bates approved the proceedings, findings and acquittal.

G. O. 4, JAN. 12, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

1st Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 8th Inf., on temporary duty at these headquarters, is announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V.

By command of Major Gen. Bates:

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, JAN. 15, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Capt. David E. W. Lyle, 37th Inf., is appointed revenue officer for the 3d District, Dept. of Southern Luzon, relieving Capt. W. Lee Capps, 45th Inf. Capt. Lyle will

proceed to Nueva Caceres, Province of Camarines Sur, for station. Capt. Capps will rejoin his regiment.

G. O. 9, JAN. 19, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. which convened at Batangas, Province of Batangas, of which Capt. F. A. Edwards, 1st Cav., was president, and 2d Lieut. E. A. Hickman, 1st Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of Pvt. Frank Miller, Troop K, 1st Cav., on a charge of "false swearing." He was found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge with loss of pay, with two years' imprisonment.

G. O. 10, JAN. 21, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Relates to the employment of native scouts.

G. O. 2, HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, MANILA, JAN. 13, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, 33d Inf., is appointed commissary general of prisoners, and is assigned to duty as such.

G. O. 45, DEC. 22, 1900, DEPT. VISAYAS.

The following change and appointment of collectors of internal revenue at the stations named are announced: Fourth District—2d Lieut. G. I. Feeter, 19th Inf., to be collector at Colasi, Panay, P. I.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Walton, 18th Inf., to be collector at Sara, Panay, P. I., vice 2d Lieut. R. B. Calvert, 18th Inf., relieved.

G. O. 2, JAN. 3, DEPT. VISAYAS.

The following appointment of collector of internal revenue is announced: Fourth District—2d Lieut. R. B. Calvert, 18th Inf., to be collector at Dao, Panay, P. I., vice 2d Lieut. W. D. Pasco, 18th Inf., deceased.

G. O. 3, JAN. 9, DEPT. VISAYAS.

The following change and appointment of collector of internal revenue at the station named is announced: Second District—2d Lieut. J. M. Little, 19th Inf., to be collector at Tubigon, Bohol, vice Capt. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf., relieved.

G. O. 4, JAN. 11, DEPT. VISAYAS.

The following change and appointment of collectors of internal revenue at the station named is announced: Second District—2d Lieut. E. J. Hincken, 44th Inf., to be collector for the towns on the west coast of Cebu, from Tuburan to Pinamungajan, vice 2d Lieut. A. J. Cadden, 44th Inf., relieved.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The following named officers are honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service of the United States, to take effect this date, their services being no longer required: Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V. The retirement from active service of Brig. Gens. James H. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., is announced. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, commanding the Dept. of the Colorado, to assume command of the Dept. of the Missouri upon the retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service March 2, 1901, of Brig. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, U. S. A., upon his own application after over thirty years' service, is announced. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

Col. Merritt Barber, A. A. G., is assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months is granted Col. Merritt Barber, A. A. G., U. S. A. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

Major Frank B. McKenna, inspector general, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Northern Luzon, for duty as assistant to the inspector general of that Dept. (Jan. 11, D. P.)

Col. Joseph F. Sanger, inspector general, will proceed to Manila. (March 6, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, D. Q. M. General, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., relative to the construction of stables at Fort Riley for siege battery purposes. (Jan. 28, D. M.)

Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M., now awaiting orders at San Francisco, Cal., will report to the general superintendent of the Army transport service, at that place, for duty as Q. M. and acting commissary on the transport Indiana. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major John L. Clem, Q. M., is extended twenty-three days. (March 4, D. E.)

Capt. L. F. Garrard, Jr., A. Q. M., to duty on transport Pennsylvania, relieving 1st Lieut. A. W. Orton, 34th Inf. (Jan. 10, D. P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Danilo B. Corisanzsky (appointed Feb. 26, 1901, from sergeant, 18th Co., Coast Art.), Havana, Cuba, to Rowell Barracks, Cuba, for duty. (Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry Luge (appointed Feb. 26, 1901, from sergeant, Troop H, 5th Cav.), now at Cayce, Porto Rico, to duty at that post. (Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert Chappel (appointed Feb. 23, 1901, from battalion sergeant major, 7th Inf.), now at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, is assigned to duty at his present station. (Feb. 5, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. George R. Langan (appointed Feb. 23, 1901, from sergeant, Co. L, 10th Inf.), Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will report at that post for temporary duty. (Feb. 5, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Eugene Pearson (appointed March 1, 1901, from Q. M. sergt., 9th Inf.), now at Pekin, China, will report to the commanding general, U. S. Relief Force in China, for duty. (Feb. 5, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles H. Crosby (appointed Feb. 23, 1901, from sergeant, Co. D, 10th Inf.), San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Manila. (Feb. 5, H. Q. A.)

The following named post Q. M. sergeants now at Manila, will be assigned to stations by the commanding general, Division of the Philippines: Michael J. Butler (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from Q. M. sergeant, 18th Inf.); Fritz W. Keeler (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from Q. M. sergt., Co. A, 17th Inf.); Staley A. Campbell (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from drum major, 17th Inf.); Frank Gorns (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from 1st sergt., Co. A, 22d Inf.); John T. Simons (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from sergt., Troop H, 3d Cav.); Henry R. Ole (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from sergt., Co. A, 24th Inf.); Herman Boelinger (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from sergeant, Co. F, 23d Inf.); Frederick Staples (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from sergeant, Co. A, 21st Inf.); Abraham L. Gunther (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from 1st sergeant, Co. G, 19th Inf.); Berndt Widell (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from Q. M. sergeant, 8th Bat., Field Art.); Arvid Tornen (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from sergeant, Troop A, 4th Cav.); Wilton O. Allen (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from battalion sergeant major, 15th Inf.); Thomas R. Patterson (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from commissary sergeant, 2d Inf.); Lewis P. Rahan (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from Q. M. sergeant, 1st Inf.); George Wetz (appointed Feb. 18, 1901, from Q. M. sergeant, Troop M, 1st Cav.) (Feb. 21, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPT.

Com. Sergt. James Collins is transferred to Manila, Philippine Islands, for duty on the hospital ship Relief, to relieve Com. Sergt. Fred P. Bliss, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas Franklin, A. C. S., will report to the chief commissary of the Division, for duty as assistant in his office. (Jan. 9, D. P.)

The following changes of stations and duties of commissary sergeants are announced: John Wikander, Manila, relieving John Meston, who will report at Manila;

Patrick J. Blake to Angeles, Province of Pampanga. (Jan. 9, D. P.)
 Comm. Sergt. Frank B. Lehman will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty. (Feb. 22, D. Cuba.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. M. Godfrey, assistant surgeon, will report to C. O. Dept. of Southern Luzon; A. A. Surg. T. C. Walker, to Iloilo, Panay. (Jan. 9, D. P.)
 Leave for one month is granted Major George W. Adair, surgeon, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 1, H. Q. A.)
 Act. Hospital Steward Najib S. Taky-ud-deen will be discharged from the Army by way of favor. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty-one days, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted A. A. Surg. John R. Hicks. (March 2, H. Q. A.)
 A. A. Surg. J. Newton Boyce will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands. (March 2, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. Jerome S. Chaffee, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles H. Andrews, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Manila. (March 2, H. Q. A.)
 A. A. Surg. Charles F. Williams to Fort Screven, Ga., for temporary duty. (March 1, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for six days is granted A. A. Surg. G. S. Driver. The following named assistant surgeons, recently appointed, now in San Francisco, will proceed to Manila for duty: Capt. Elmer S. Tenney, Capt. Clark I. Wertenbaker. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. W. B. Summerall. (Feb. 27, D. Cuba.)
 A. A. Surg. George R. Plummer will proceed to Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, for temporary duty during the absence of A. A. Surg. W. B. Summerall. (Feb. 27, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. Herman J. Schlageter will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Jan. 9, D. P.)

Capt. Irving W. Rand, assistant surgeon, will proceed Jan. 10, 1901, to Nagasaki, Japan, for the purpose of establishing a military hospital at that place. (Jan. 9, D. P.)
 A. A. Surg. Harper F. Edicord, to proceed to Manila for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Jan. 8, D. P.)

Major Louis M. Maus, surgeon, will make inspection of the administration of the medical department of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, Dept. of Southern Luzon, and of the military hospitals at Bacoor, Province of Cavite, Calamba and Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Taal and Batangas, Province of Batangas, Lucena, Province of Tayabas and Nueva Caceres, Province of Camarines Sur, Luzon. (Jan. 17, D. P.)

The following named officers, acting assistant surgeon, having arrived at Manila on the transport Thomas, will report as indicated: Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector general, will resume his duties as inspector general of the Division; Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, 37th Inf., will report to the secretary to the Governor; 1st Lieut. J. V. Mason Blunt, 3d Cav., to the commanding general, Dept. of Northern Luzon; A. A. Surg. James F. Freeman, to the chief surgeon of the Division; Chief Musician William G. B. Erdman, band, 1st Inf., to the commanding officer, Fort Santiago, Manila. (Jan. 18, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Elmer S. Tenney will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 21, D. Cal.)
 Hospital Steward Gustav Knapp, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

Act. Hospital Steward Robert G. North will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, chief surgeon, District Santiago, Cuba. (Feb. 25, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. William J. Condon to proceed to Manila for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Jan. 10, D. P.)

The following changes of stations and duties of acting assistant surgeons are announced: John M. Shepard will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Southern Luzon, for duty; William R. Davis to Zamboanga, Mindanao; Hugh Goodwin will report to the C. O. of the transport Indiana for duty; Charles I. Wyche, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Northern Luzon; Jerome B. Thomas, Jr., will report to the C. O. Hospital No. 3, Manila. (Jan. 10, D. P.)

The following changes of stations and duties of acting assistant surgeons are announced: Charles W. Thorp and William L. Whittington will report to the commanding generals, Depts. of Northern Luzon and Southern Luzon, respectively, for duty. (Jan. 15, D. P.)
 Major J. M. Heller, surgeon, U. S. V., is assigned to duty with the Squadron, 5th Cav., en route to Manila. (Feb. 1, D. P.)

The following change of stations of acting hospital stewards is ordered: Charles T. Loebenstein, from Fort Columbus to Fort Adams; Emile Hartmann, Jr., from Fort Adams to Fort Columbus. (March 6, D. E.)
 Major Paul F. Straub, surgeon, will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)

Major Henry D. Thomason, surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed from Albion, Mich., to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Manila. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)

Major Robert H. Zauner, surgeon, will rejoin his station at Fort Du Pont, Del. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)
 Capt. Harold W. Cowper, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, now at San Francisco, Cal., will report for transportation to Manila. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. John D. Yost will proceed to Abuyog, Island of Leyte, P. I., to relieve A. A. Surg. Frederick D. Branch. (Jan. 8, D. V.)
 The following assignments of medical officers of the Department are announced: A. A. Surg. Thomas C. Walker, now on temporary duty at Tubigon, Bohol, P. I., to permanent duty at that post; A. A. Surg. W. A. Christensen, now on temporary duty at Loay, Bohol, P. I., to permanent duty at that post. (Jan. 5, D. V.)

The following changes of station and assignments to duty of medical officers of the Department are announced: 1st Lieut. Laurel B. Sandall, assistant surgeon, 43d Inf., now at Tacloban, Leyte, to duty at that station; A. A. Surg. James E. Hallwood, to duty at Military Hospital, Iloilo, P. I.; A. A. Surg. William J. Stewart, to report to the C. O. 3d Battalion, 38th Inf., for duty; A. A. Surg. John D. Brooks, to report to the C. O. Gordon's detachment of Mounted Infantry, Jaro, P. I., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. Palmer H. Lyon, who will report to the chief surgeon of the Department for duty as health officer of Iloilo, P. I., relieving A. A. Surg. William H. Tukey, who will report to the C. O. Military Hospital, Iloilo, for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. George K. Sims, who will proceed to Capiz, Panay, P. I., for duty. (Jan. 11, D. V.)

Capt. Matthew Leeper, assistant surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (March 6, H. Q. A.)
 Major L. C. Carr, surgeon, to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (March 1, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to A. A. Surg. H. M. James. (March 1, D. Cuba.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter, C. E., to duty with Co. E. Bat. of Engineers, Calocan, Province of Manila. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPT.

Leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, O. D., to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Division of the Philippines. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Dept. are ordered: Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect April 1, 1901, to San Francisco, Cal., and report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., for instructions; Capt. George Montgomery from duty in China, to take effect May 1, 1901, to Manila, and report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty as chief ordnance officer of that division. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Clark will proceed to Fort Casey, Wash., for duty. (Sullivans Island, S. C., March 2.)
 Ord. Sergt. Michael Blattner (appointed March 1, 1901, from 1st sergeant, Co. 1, 3d Inf.), Manila, is assigned to duty at the ordnance depot at that place. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, signal officer, will report to the chief signal officer of the Division, for duty in his office. (Jan. 8, D. P.)

CHAPLAINS.

Par. 18, S. O. 284, Dec. 4, 1900, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct Chaplain Allen Ailensworth, 24th Inf., to remain on duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., until further orders. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, having reported, is assigned to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station, and will proceed there and report for duty. (March 4, D. E.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept., is granted to 2d Lieut. M. C. Mumma, 2d Cav. (Feb. 20, D. Cuba.)
 1st Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, 2d Cav., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty pertaining to the organization of the 14th Cav. (March 6, H. Q. A.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

Colonel Davis under date of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzon, Jan. 18, 1901, in regimental orders, referring to the retirement of James T. Murphy, commissary sergeant, 3d Cav., after 30 years' service, says:

"Sergeant Murphy's service has been entirely in this regiment, and his record has been a particularly good one. Enlisting June 2, 1871, he had filled the position of corporal, sergeant and 1st sergeant of his troop and color sergeant of the regiment, and when the position of regimental commissary sergeant was created he was appointed to fill it, and did so until his retirement. He participated in the various campaigns against the Indians in which the regiment was engaged, notably that against the Sioux in 1876, and was present at the battles of Slim Butte, Rose Bud, and with Crazy Horse's Band. He was present as first sergeant of Troop C at the battle of San Juan before Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, where he was severely wounded and sent back to the United States. He accompanied the regiment to the Philippines in the summer of '99, and remained with it until ordered home for retirement. During the whole of his service he was always ready and willing to do his whole duty, and was never brought before a court-martial for trial. Such a record is one of which any enlisted man may be proud, and one which is worthy of emulation by all the enlisted men of the regiment. Commissary Sergeant Murphy takes with him the respect of all the officers and enlisted men of the regiment and the hope that he may live long to enjoy the retirement he has so well earned."

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

Capt. Fred Wheeler, 4th Cav., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, to date from Feb. 23, 1901. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Corps. J. B. Corby and A. Paselk, 5th Cav., have been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. R. W. Arnold, 5th Cav., is assigned to temporary command of Troop A, Fort Myer, March 1.

The Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, K, L and M, should now be addressed San Francisco, Cal., where they were due this week en route to Manila.

The remains of Private Clinton G. Thomas, Troop E, 5th Cav., were sent March 1 to Berlin, Mich., from Fort Ethan Allen. Troops escorted the remains to the railroad depot at Essex Junction, Vt.

6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

The leave granted Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., is extended two months on account of sickness. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

Major Frank West, 6th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, relieved. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, and to go beyond the limits of the Dept., is granted to 2d Lieut. L. W. Oliver, 7th Cav. (Feb. 22, D. Cuba.)

The leave granted Veterinarian Fred. Foster, 7th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 7th Cav., late aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, to assist in the organization of the 14th Cav. (March 6, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

1st Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 10th Cav., will proceed to No. 104 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., for recruiting duty, relieving Major Fred Wheeler, U. S. A., retired. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Lieut. Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 12th Cav., will proceed, via New York City, to join his regiment. (March 1, D. Cuba.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Leave for two months from Jan. 25, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, Art. Corps. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, Art. Corps, will return to Hot Springs, Ark., for further treatment. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. A. G. Jenkins, Art. Corps, transferred from 2d Co. to 8th Co., Coast Art., will retain command of 2d Co. until arrival of Capt. J. K. Cree. (Fort Trumbull, March 2.)

1st Lieut. G. A. Nugent, Art. Corps, is detailed post commissary. (Fort Terry, Feb. 27.)

Lieut. Jenkins, Art. Corps, will inspect and muster 2d Co., Coast Art. (Fort Trumbull, Feb. 27.)

Detachments of 15th Co., Coast Art., will relieve detachments at Forts Pickens and McRee. (Fort Barrancas, Feb. 28.)

Capt. J. K. Cree and 1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, Art. Corps, are announced as on the roster of 2d Co., Coast Art. (Fort Trumbull, March 2.)

Corp. A. L. Rhoades, 76th Co., Coast Art., will proceed to Governors Island for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (Fort Banks, Feb. 28.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1901, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Capt. Henry A. Reed, Art. Corps, with permission to go beyond sea. (March 6, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

2d Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for temporary duty. (Jan. 21, D. M.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. George L. Byrns, 1st Inf. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. R. COMBA.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, 5th Inf., will report at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., for observation and treatment. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. EWERS.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., now at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty appertaining to the organization of new regiments. (March 1, H. Q. A.)
 Par. 12, S. O. 28, Feb. 15, relating to Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., is revoked. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. David J. Craigie, 18th Inf., at Philadelphia, Pa., for recruiting duty. (March 2, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. Seaborn G. Chills, 11th Inf., is detailed battalion adjutant, 2d battery, vice 1st Lieut. E. A. Shuttleworth, promoted captain. (Wash. Barracks, March 1, 1901.)

Sergt. P. A. Scholl, Co. 1, 11th Inf., will proceed to Governors Island for examination for a commission. (Wash. Barracks, March 2.)
 2d Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf., will report at 1316 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa., for recruiting duty. (March 6, H. Q. A.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. ———.

Leave for one month to take effect upon arrival in the U. S. is granted 2d Lieut. Charles E. Kibourne, Jr., 14th Inf. (Jan. 17, D. P.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. H. SMITH.

2d Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Slocum and report to the C. O., to accompany a detachment of recruits to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 5, D. E.)

1st Lieut. James E. Bell, 17th Inf., is detailed as inspector of customs at Lucap, Province of Zambales. (Jan. 14, M. G. P. I.)

Capt. Henry J. Hunt, 17th Inf., will proceed to No. 104 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., for recruiting duty, relieving Major Fred Wheeler, U. S. A., retired. (March 6, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., will join his company. (Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. ———.

The sick leave granted Capt. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., is extended to include April 30, 1901. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. ———.

The immediate organization and equipment of the 2d battalion, 26th U. S. Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga., is hereby ordered. The officers on duty at the post will be utilized for this purpose so far as may be practicable, and if additional officers are at any time required prompt report will be made to these headquarters. The post commander will at the earliest moment practicable initiate a suitable course of instruction for the recruits forming the battalion, including instruction in sighting, position and aiming drill, gallery practice and fire discipline as prescribed in the Firing Regulations for Small Arms. (March 1, D. E.)

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

28TH INFANTRY—COL. E. RICE.

Capt. William Tuthery, 28th Inf., will proceed with his own company, F, 28th Inf., U. S. V., strengthened to 100 men, by details from other companies of his regiment, to the mountain district of Iloilo Province, lying west and south of the Sibalom River, for the purpose of making final disposition of the bands of ladronees now in that region. The troops stationed at Misamis, Leon and Maasin will, if called upon, aid Captain Tuthery in any way possible. Leon will be made the station for supplying the command until further instructions. (Dec. 21, D. V.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. E. E. HARDIN.

1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., 29th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect March 15, 1901. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)

32D INFANTRY—COL. L. A. CRAIG.

1st Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, 32d Inf., is assigned as assistant to the Secretary to the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippines. (Jan. 16, D. P.)

33D INFANTRY—COL. L. R. HARE.

2d Lieut. Etienne de P. Bujac, 33d Inf., having tendered his resignation is discharged the Service, to take effect March 10, 1901. (March 1, H. Q. A.)

36TH INFANTRY—COL. W. R. GROVE.

2d Lieut. J. A. Huntman, 36th Inf., to duty in connection with the construction of a railroad in the Provinces of Pangasinan, Union and Benguet, Luzon. (Jan. 11, D. P.)

37TH INFANTRY—

The following named officers of the 37th Inf. who belong to the Regular Service, will be detached from duty with that regiment immediately prior to its departure for the U. S., and will report as indicated: Major Francis A. Winter, surgeon (assistant surgeon, U. S. A.), to the chief surgeon of the Division for duty; Major Charles T. Boyd (2d lieutenant, 4th Cav.), Capt. David E. W. Lyle (1st lieutenant, 18th Inf.), and Captain Ernest D. Scott (2d lieutenant, 6th Art.), to the adjutant general of the Division. (Jan. 9, D. P.)

Capt. David E. W. Lyle, 37th Inf. (1st Lieut., 18th Inf.) will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Southern Luzon, for duty as district inspector of internal revenue. (Jan. 9, D. P.)

Capt. Ernest D. Scott, 27th Inf. (2d lieutenant, 6th Art.), is assigned to duty with the 6th Art. (Jan. 13, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 37th Inf. will not accompany that regiment to the U. S., but will remain on special duty in these islands, with a view to their muster out not later than June 30, 1901: Major Henry B. Orwig, under orders to proceed to Guam; Capt. Hu B. Myers, Capt. Henry R. Richmond, 1st Lieut. Jesse G. Lowenberg, 1st Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 1st Lieut. William T. Vaughan, and 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Gunn, on duty in Manila; Capt. Leo F. Foster, Q. M. of camp for volunteer regiments, Manila; Capt. Henry A. Hutchings, at Calamba, Province of Laguna, Luzon; Capt. Charles H. Sleeper, Manila; 2d Lieut. Thomas Embury, at Lipa, Province of Batangas; 2d Lieut. Robert M. Shearer, at Mauban, Province of Tayabas, Luzon; 1st Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, Manila; 1st Lieut. Rufus B. Clark, Manila; 1st Lieut. Ira Keithley and 1st Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, under orders to proceed to Guam. (Jan. 9, D. P.)

38TH INFANTRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. Wm. G. Doane, 38th Inf., will report to the Provost Marshal General for duty. (Jan. 9, M. G. P. I.)

2d Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 38th Inf., to Iloilo, Panay. (Jan. 9, D. P.)

39TH INFANTRY—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Harry B. Mulford, 39th Inf. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Arthur W. Orton, 39th Inf., to join his regiment. (Jan. 13, D. P.)

42D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Capt. James M. Shellenberger, 42d Inf., to Manila. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

1st Lieut. James H. Little, 42d Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., from Manila for discharge. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Harry C. McCoil, 42d Inf., to Orani, Province of Bataan, Luzon. (Jan. 15, D. P.)

43D INFANTRY—COL. A. MURRAY.

Capt. Lucius E. Polk, 43d Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island for temporary duty. (Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

Capt. Washington L. Goldsborough, 43d Inf., will report (Army continued on page 679.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1898.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

DEFENDING THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, R. C. S., has an article in "Collier's Weekly" of Feb. 23 on "Defending the Nicaragua Canal," which is of special significance, coming from a sailor. Its author contends that the defense of the canal should be military and not naval. Lieutenant Carden says: "Any defense of a mobile character is merely tentative, and if we propose to hold the canal against all comers we must guard its entrances with works which shall be as permanent as the locks themselves. Anything short of fixed defenses is unreliable, uncertain, and therefore unwarranted. On the assumption that a shore defense is by reason of policy permissible, the problem predicates that the fortifications must be able to repel any fleet attack—or, in other words, the offensive powers of the defense must be greater than the attacking strength of any naval force likely to be engaged. In addition, the canal throughout its entire length must be afforded immunity from attack by troops which the enemy may be enabled to land on the coast at points to the northward or southward of the canal system.

"Two 12-inch guns in a Gruson turret will cost about one-half of the first cost of a third-class cruiser, and to say nothing of the ability of a brace of 12-inch Gruson-turreted guns to stand off a fleet, the shore turret with its crew of some twenty-five men costs practically nothing to maintain as compared with the bills of the ships for fuel, repairs, etc. It is a matter of record that the cost of maintenance on some of our vessels, even in peace time, has been as high as one thousand dollars per day per ship." It is argued that if all of the vessels of our Navy were gathered for the defense of the canal it will only be necessary for the enemy to make demonstrations at half a dozen points along our coast to scatter them. And once the guard off the canal entrance is withdrawn (it may be dictated by the best of military reasons), no matter what the cause may be that effects it, and the opening is presented for a naval commander with three of four ships hard by in the Caribbean Sea to jump in, beach his guns, sink his ships for all they are now worth, and the canal is his. If he can afford protection for his gunners he can defy any fleet to clear him out before a strong supporting force has reinforced him with men and guns. If any one has any doubt on this point let him consider the attack of the British fleet on Alexandria or the various actions of our own fleet in 1898 with Spanish shore works.

The article of Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., taking ground against the fortification of the Isthmian canal, to which we have before alluded, appears as Senate Document No. 199, Fifty-sixth Congress, 2d Session. Colonel Hains holds that an adequate defense of a fortified Isthmian canal can be made in no other way than by providing a navy of sufficient power to control the seas at either terminus. With such a navy at our command the canal needs no fortifications.

Thus we have the curious anomaly of a naval man, Lieutenant Carden, arguing that the canal should be defended by land and a distinguished army engineer contending that we must depend upon our fleets for its protection, if it is protected at all. Colonel Hains thinks, however, that the canal should be neutral. If fortified, as Colonel Hains contends, the Caribbean Sea would thus at first become the chief theatre of war on the Atlantic side and the canal itself a military outpost, which could only be re-enforced by troops conveyed to it by water. Now, a navy, to be efficient, must have freedom of action. If it be fettered with the task of keeping open this line of communications in the face of a powerful foe, its efficiency would be lowered, if not destroyed. If the canal bristled with guns from one end to the other it would be of no use to the United States while a powerful hostile fleet dominated the Caribbean Sea. The canal will be located in a region that is practically uninhabited. A few resolute men could disable it with little danger to themselves. This danger of being temporarily disabled is a serious one even in a war with a weak naval power. The destruction of a lock or embankment, which could be accomplished with a few pounds of dynamite, would bring about a total suspension of navigation for an indefinite period.

From a military standpoint the canal is valuable only as a shortened line of communication. It has no other value. It does not serve as a good base of operations in a war with a strong naval power. It occupies no threatening position in a war with Great Britain. No prudent naval commander would hold a fleet in Lake Nicaragua or Lake Bohia to spring out on the foe in either ocean, as has sometimes been suggested. If our enemy be weak it would not be necessary, if strong the danger of being bottled up is too great. The canal is simply a link in the chain of communications. No chain is stronger than its weakest link.

Munitions of war and troops would ordinarily be transported across the continent by rail, as that is a more ex-

peditions route. As a line of communications it is badly located when considered in a war with a superior naval power. Instead of being in a protected position behind the main line of defense, it is out beyond the skirmish line.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as it finally passed, provides \$15,200,286 for pay of the Navy, giving the same pay for shore duty in China and Guam as in Hawaii or our other island possessions, providing—

That officers of the Navy, and officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps, who have been detailed, or may hereafter be detailed, for shore duty in Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Guam, or elsewhere beyond the continental limits of the United States, shall be considered as having been detailed for "shore duty beyond seas," and shall receive pay accordingly, with such additional pay as may be provided by law for service in island possessions of the United States.

That the advancement in rank of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, whensoever made, for service rendered during the war with Spain, pursuant, respectively, to the provisions of sections 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes, shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled to promotion, but officers so advanced, by reason of war service, shall, after they are promoted to higher grades, be carried thereafter as additional to the numbers of each grade, to which they may at any time be promoted; and each such officer shall hereafter be promoted in due course, contemporaneously with and to take rank next after the officer immediately above him; and all advancements made by reason of war service shall be appropriately so designated upon the official Navy list; Provided, however, That no promotion shall be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the promotion, retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal of any officer who, at the time of such promotion, retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal, is an additional member of his grade under the foregoing provisions.

For pay, miscellaneous, \$600,000 is allowed, and it is provided that for frequent travel between two or more places the Secretary may direct that only necessary expenses be allowed. The emergency fund is reduced to \$250,000 of which \$50,000 shall be immediately available. The Bureau of Navigation gets \$626,659.32, besides \$76,425 for the Naval Home, to be paid out of the pension fund. Civilian lecturers are provided for the War College. The Bureau of Ordnance gets \$2,583,453.75; Bureau of Equipment, \$4,864,802.52. This last provides for coal depots, for land for a naval station at Pearl Harbor and for the maintenance of colliers. Bureau Yards and Docks, \$654,679.08; Public Works, Portsmouth, N. H., \$364,850 (including removal of Henderson Point); Boston, \$551,000; New York \$1,009,000; Philadelphia, \$695,230; Washington, \$318,210; Norfolk, \$594,260; Key West, \$144,000; Mare Island, \$331,660; Puget Sound, \$273,000; San Juan, P. R., \$40,000; Pensacola, \$41,500; Algiers, La., \$330,000 (authorizes condemnation of land); Dry Tortugas, \$100,000; Dry Docks, \$1,000,000; Hawaii, \$170,300; Tutuila, \$225,000; Charleston, \$250,000; repairs and preservation, \$500,000. All work at Port Royal is stopped.

A report upon the advisability of establishing a Naval station in Porto Rico is called for, and one on the extent and title to the Government property at Blythe Island, Ga.; \$2,000 appropriated for a rifle range and boat landing there.

Public Works: Bureau Navigation, \$3,580,170; Bureau Ordnance, \$318,100, including \$3,000,000 for Naval Academy buildings.

Naval Observatory, \$161,571.08. The sale of the land outside of the circle and the purchase of land within it are authorized and a board of visitors is provided for.

Bureau Medicine and Surgery, \$210,000; Supplies and Accounts, \$3,543,849.28; Construction and repairs, \$7,360,824.25. A survey of the Philippine waters, to locate a naval station, is ordered.

Steam Engineering, \$3,462,900; Naval Academy, \$227,115.45. The proviso abolishing the two-year post graduate course at sea is stricken out; the provision for appointing three acting cadets of the War with Spain as naval cadets and that providing for ten more cadets at large were stricken out. This proviso is retained:

"Whenever, in view of the vacancies in the grade of ensign on July 30 of any year unfilled by graduates of the Naval Academy, the Secretary of the Navy shall so recommend, the President may appoint to that grade, as of July 30, not exceeding six boatswains or gunners in any one calendar year. No person shall be so appointed who is over thirty-five years of age; who has served less than three years as a warrant officer; who is not recommended by commanding officers under whom he has served; nor until he shall have passed such competitive examination as may be prescribed by the Navy Department."

Marine Corps, \$2,798,000; \$75,000 is allowed for Marine barracks in the land attached to the Naval Academy and \$10,000 for officers' quarters. It is provided: "That hereafter the enlistments into the Marine Corps shall be for a period of not less than four years, and that when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the army ration, such marines may be allowed the Navy ration or commutation therefor."

The ship building program adopted will be found in an article of last week on the Naval Appropriation bill, page 649. The Senate made a stubborn fight for its proviso for three Holland boats but the House was equally obstinate, and at the third conference this appropriation was stricken out.

The Secretary was authorized to remit penalties to the Iowa Iron Works and this proviso was adopted:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to establish, and from time to

time to modify, as the needs of the service may require, a classification of vessels of the Navy, and to formulate appropriate rules governing assignments to command of vessels and squadrons."

THE BANDSMEN OF THE ARMY.

The Manila "Times" is out for more recognition of the bandsmen of the United States Army. After two years of close acquaintance with that member of Uncle Sam's conquering host, it makes up its mind that he is not treated right. It insists that the bandsmen should be classified and the lowest class should receive better pay than the corresponding class of other soldiers. Where the Hospital Corps private gets sergeant's pay, and the Signal Corps and Engineer Corps receive the same, the band private receives the pay of a private of the line. Surely, our contemporary argues, his work is as arduous and requires as much intelligence and ability as the work of those named in the above comparison. In foreign armies the bands are recognized as a very important part of the service, and no one receives as high pay as the band privates. The bands, too, are large enough to be effective, and no foreign Army would think of calling an organization of fifteen or twenty, or even the allowed twenty-eight, a military band.

Getting down to home experiences, the "Times" says that when an American resident in Manila has any spare time on his hands he asks what Army band is playing and where. When an American civilian wishes music for a dance, party or reception, he casts about for the best way of getting the services of one of the bands stationed in the vicinity of Manila. No matter who it is, whether civilian, officer or enlisted man, he derives pleasure and benefit from the work of the military bands.

The bandsmen have no privileges, the "Times" declares, except that they stand no guard. They have the same duties to perform as all other soldiers, the same "kitchen police," "room orderly," and in addition they play for every formation, guard mount, attend rehearsals, put in various hours of private practice, and play for every officer or soldier function that is going on. Is there a field day, instead of being a spectator they are required to play. Is there an officers' hop, they have a pre-emptory invitation. Does some outsider wish to get up a dance or party, an invitation to the adjutant or the commanding officer secures the services of the band.

Our Manila contemporary wants to know what is the bandsman's standing in the Army. He is enlisted in the same manner as all other soldiers and gets the same pay as the lowest ranking soldier receives for the least amount of intelligence required in the service. His clothing allowance is the same as any other private's, although he generally has to pay for more elaborate clothing, trimmings, etc. He has longer hours of work when in garrison than any other enlisted man, with less recognition of his services. He has to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence, as the very nature of his work requires him to read music readily, an accomplishment which calls for years of study. He has to be an instrumentalist of no mean ability or he won't stay long in the band. When the soldier is through with his daily drills he is not required to go out in the woods with his rifle and practice the manual of arms by himself, but the bandsman frequently has, in addition to his daily concert rehearsals, to put in a couple of hours in private practice. The bandsman has to have a trade, and that not a poorly paid one, either, before he can enlist in the band.

While much of this is true, and there can be little doubt that the bandsmen of the Army would not be overpaid if they should receive a substantial addition to their pay, we think that their Philippine partisan goes a little too far in making it appear that the bandsmen have no important exemptions. When the man behind the tuba or the cornet shall be the one to change the tide of battle by a few well-directed notes, then there will be no one to say him any when he asks to be placed at the top notch over all privates, but so long as the line soldier cannot be both soldier and artist at the same time, as the word "soldier" is generally understood, just so long will the bandsman be in a class by himself.

From a card published by A. J. Finlay, one of the proprietors of the Manila "American," it would appear that recent criticism of some of the Army Departments at Manila was the result of differences among the newspaper men themselves. Mr. Finlay, in his card in his paper, says that he "deeply regrets the unjustifiable attacks that were made by my subordinates during my absence in America upon the leading commercial firms in this community, as well as upon some of the Government Departments in this city, whose untiring, zealous work in this important crisis deserves the greatest amount of praise and generous support from every law-abiding citizen." "Editor Rice," whose deportation from Manila has furnished much material for newspaper sensationalism, turns out, now that he has arrived in this country, to be a youth of nineteen years. That heroic measures were necessary with an immaturity that did not realize its own shortcomings, scarcely anyone will deny who knows the limitations of youth in the matter of forming correct judgments. By sending him home without punishment General MacArthur throws upon the youth's parents the responsibility of using the corrective alipper.

President McKinley has decided that his engagements will not allow him to attend the meeting of Confederate veterans to be held in Memphis May 28, 29 and 30, next.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

When the House of Representatives adjourned on Monday, March 4, it left 192 bills on its calendar of bills in the last stage of legislative progress, or in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Among these were the following bills: To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service and to build new cutters for the Gulf of Mexico, and St. Mary's River, Mich.; to reimburse officers and men of the Army and Navy for medical expenses during leave or furlough; to provide chaplains for coast regiment; to reconstruct Fort Hamilton, and to erect additional barracks and quarters for the artillery; to connect our island possessions in the Pacific with the United States, Japan and China by cable; to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department; to loan Naval equipment to military schools; to restore and readjust the accounts of Army officers' longevity pay; relative to leaves of absence of Army officers.

There are also a number of bills for erecting monuments and establishing national parks left over. The bills to classify naval vessels and to authorize the appointment of additional naval cadets were left on the "House Calendar." On the "Private Calendar" were bills for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser, Edward Kershner, estate of Henry W. Lawton, Theo. J. Arms, R. M. G. Brown, James W. Long and Lient Robert Platt, and to retire Henry Biederbick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long and Maurice Connell of the Arctic expedition. Also bills for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the Revenue Cutter Gallatin and by the explosion of an ammunition chest at Chicago seven years ago.

On the Senate calendar are left bills to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses; to reclassify naval vessels; to retire David M. Gregg and James W. Long; to reorganize the Naval Observatory; to give Allan V. Reed the rank of commodore, retired; for the relief of A. A. Surgeons, U. S. A.; to give Galusha Pennypacker the rank of major-general, retired; to revive the grade of vice-admiral.

THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

There is no question as to the authenticity of the report that the President has decided to appoint Col. William C. Sanger of New York to succeed Mr. George D. Meiklejohn as Assistant Secretary of War. An official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Sanger would have been made at an earlier date had it not been for the fear on the part of the Administration—which is warmly disposed towards Mr. Meiklejohn—that such action would affect the chances of the present Assistant Secretary to obtain one of the two Senatorial vacancies now existing in Nebraska. The appointment of Colonel Sanger has been urgently advised by Secretary Root, who has a personal as well as an official knowledge of the gentleman, and who greatly desires him for an assistant in the extensive plans which are being formulated for the complete reorganization of the War Department.

Of the existing evils in the organization of the War Department Mr. Root has been thoroughly cognizant since he became familiar with the inside workings of his present office. One of the two pet ideas of the Secretary has been to reorganize the Department along more business-like and up-to-date lines. The new Assistant Secretary will be entrusted with the recruiting of the recently authorized Army to a force of 100,000 men. He will also have charge of all those matters relating to enlisted men which generally come under the jurisdiction of an assistant secretary, and will have complete supervision of the civil branch of the Army. Secretary Root recognizes the ability of Colonel Sanger to act in the capacity of Secretary of War whenever the latter may be absent on account of sickness or for other causes. His experience as Inspector of the National Guard of the State of New York has made Colonel Sanger familiar with military matters, and he has always made a study of questions pertaining to the Army and its government.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The following appropriations and provisos are contained in the Fortifications Appropriation bill which became a law March 1, 1901: Gun batteries, \$1,015,000; search lights for New York Harbor, \$150,000; range and position finders, \$150,000; land for fortifications and coast defenses, \$200,000; protection, etc., of fortifications, \$100,000; fortifications, Galveston, Texas, \$992,000; plans for fortifications, \$5,000; tools, etc., to be furnished by the Eng. Dept. for the use of troops, \$25,000; sea walls and embankments, \$100,000; submarine mines and necessary appliances for our principal seaports, including San Juan, Porto Rico, \$50,000; steel for seacoast guns, price not to exceed 21 cents per pound, \$476,000, provided that in the discretion of the Secretary of War a portion of this money may be used for the purchase of material for steel-wire seacoast guns; carriages for mounting seacoast guns, \$485,000; reserve projectiles and explosives, \$600,000; rapid-fire guns, \$477,908; carriages for 12-inch breech-loading mortars, \$71,000; 8-, 10- and 12-inch guns \$414,536; proof of guns, \$12,100; proof of seacoast mortars, \$5,000; armor plates and deck plates for testing projectiles, \$24,000; ammunition for artillery practice, \$117,000; armament chests, \$7,300; machine guns, \$50,000; range finders, etc., \$35,000.

Implements and equipments for service, and also for mounting, repairs, care and preservation of armament and of range finders, including \$25,000 for care, repair, and preservation of fortifications in the harbor of Galveston, Texas, \$50,000; material, tools and implements for battery mechanics, \$92,680; mountain guns, \$77,000; rifles, siege, 5-inch B. L., \$18,880; carriages for same, \$20,990; sights for cannon, \$23,000; fuses and primers, \$25,000; ammunition of all kinds, \$300,000; inspecting instruments, \$5,000; subcaliber tubes, fittings and ammunition for seacoast artillery practice, \$212,000.

Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., \$99,067; Water-vliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., for completing repairs and alterations on gun shops, including new cornice, \$10,000; gallery drive, \$12,000.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification, \$100,000: "One additional member shall be added to the said Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, who shall be an artillery officer of technical ability and experience, to be selected by the Secretary of War:

"Provided, That before any money shall be expended in the construction or test of any gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements under the supervision of the said board, the board shall be satisfied, after due inquiry, that the Government of the United States has a lawful

right to use the inventions involved in the construction of such gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements, or that the construction or test is made at the request of a person either having such lawful right or authorized to convey the same to the Government.

"To enable the Secretary of War to make a comparative test of destructive energy between the Gathmann torpedo gun now at Sandy Hook and the Army twelve-inch service rifle, such tests to be made against two similar targets representing the side construction of the latest type of battle ship; each of said structures to be faced with Kruppized armor plate eight feet by sixteen, and twelve inches thick, and at least ten shots to be fired from the Army rifle against one structure and one or more Gathmann torpedoes against the other; for the erection of the structures and the purchase of materials, armor plates, ammunition, mount for the torpedo gun and other necessary expenses of such test, \$50,500.

"To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, and if in his judgment it will be for the best interests of the Government, to purchase the U. S. Letters Patent, numbered 622,479, issued April 4, 1899, covering the Isham high-explosive shell, designed for firing high explosives and carrying the same through armor plate, invented and now owned and controlled by Willard S. Isham, and also to purchase the entire and exclusive right for the United States to manufacture and use the high explosive 'thorite,' invented and now owned and controlled by Doctor Hiram P. Tuttle, \$100,000: Provided, That all formulae, data, and facts related to said process and necessary to the successful manufacture of said 'thorite' shall be placed in the possession of the Secretary of War, and to his satisfaction, before any payment for the same shall be made: Provided further, That before any money shall be expended in the purchase of said patent the Secretary of War shall be satisfied, after full investigation, that the Government of the United States shall have a lawful right to use said patent, without the use of same being an infringement upon any prior invention, patent, or pending application for patent covering said invention or any material part thereof.

"That as material purchased under the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty."

GUN TESTS AT SANDY HOOK.

The powder tests of the 10-inch Brown segmental wire-wound gun which began on Feb. 21, at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, were completed on Thursday, March 7. General Miles, Gen. John M. Wilson, Gen. Thomas J. Henderson and Col. John I. Rodgers, members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and Capt. Isaac N. Newton, the recorder of the Board were present. Six shots were fired, using up the 850 pounds of smokeless powder on hand for the test. A slight defect in the welding of the "field shield" or outer sheath of the gun tube developed after the first shot had been fired on Feb. 21, and the test was postponed in consequence. This outer wrapping had been welded at a steel plant without necessary facilities, the better equipped plants being unable to undertake the work on account of press of orders.

While the members of the Board naturally did not express an opinion as to the merits of the gun in advance of their report, the gun company report that the six shots left the gun unstrained. A maximum pressure of 37,300 pounds to the square inch was developed, with a velocity of 2,500 feet a second. No United States Army gun of the same or greater calibre has, it is said, ever attained such velocity before. The coming tests of field guns on March 20 to finally determine upon a gun for adoption by our Army, bid fair to be extremely interesting. About twelve ordinance concerns have signified their intention to compete in the tests, and among these there are several from Europe. The gun from which much is expected is that now being built by the Bethlehem Steel Company under the supervision of Captain I. N. Lewis, recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. It will be remembered that this gun is said to be modeled after the French field gun, but an improvement in many respects. The gun is now nearing completion and will undoubtedly be ready for the test March 20. The recoil features of the gun are practically the same as those of the French piece. Both the American Ordnance Company and the Driggs-Seabury and Ammunition Company have signified their intention to enter guns in the forthcoming test.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Military Academy appropriation bill, approved March 1, 1901, makes the following appropriations:

Permanent establishment, \$256,000; extra pay of Army officers on detached service, \$25,174.25; band, field musicians, general Army service, cavalry and artillery detachments, enlisted men on detached service and special duty, \$84,790.88; pay of civilians, \$34,840; current and ordinary expenses, \$79,785.55; miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, including \$10,000 toward paying the expenses of the Centennial celebration, \$34,901; building and grounds, \$258,150; a south wing to the hospital is provided for; an addition to the cadet laundry, enlarging cadet mess hall; wiring for electric lights improving the post cemetery; rebuilding north dock and two double sets of officers' quarters and officers' quarters and mess. The bill has the following provisos:

Provided, That section 1278 of the Revised Statutes and sections two and three of the Act approved March 3, 1877, are hereby repealed, and section 1111, Revised Statutes, is hereby amended to read as follows: "Sec. 1111. The Military Academy Band shall hereafter consist of one teacher of music, who shall be the leader of the band, and forty enlisted musicians. The teacher of music shall receive the pay of a second lieutenant, not mounted; and of the enlisted musicians of the band, twelve shall each receive \$34 per month, twelve shall each receive \$25 per month, and the remaining sixteen shall each receive \$17 per month, and each of the aforesaid enlisted men shall also be entitled to the clothing, fuel, rations, and other allowances of musicians of cavalry; and the said teacher of music and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment, and length of service as are, or may hereafter become applicable to other enlisted men of the Army.

Provided, That section 1338 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: "Sec. 1338. The master of the sword shall hereafter act as instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture at the Military

Academy, and shall have the relative rank and shall be entitled to the pay, allowances, and emoluments of a first lieutenant, mounted: Provided, however, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of master of the sword and instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture the said office shall cease and determine, and the duties thereunto pertaining shall thereafter be performed by an officer of the line of the Army to be selected for that purpose by the Secretary of War.

A SOUND INTERPRETATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the last number of your paper you published several short articles bearing upon the question of the proper interpretation of the Reorganization bill so far as it affected the reorganization of the Artillery. It does not appear to me that your correspondents covered all the points in the case. I would therefore call attention to certain provisions of the bill which are pertinent to the question at issue.

Before entering into consideration of the sections which apply directly to the Artillery, we must consider a special provision of Section 28.

Section 28 refers to the method of filling vacancies in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, and we find the following provision: "And nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army." "Relative rank" has a distinct technical meaning and refers to precedence of officers of each grade throughout the various arms of the Service, in contradistinction to "lineal rank," which refers to precedence in each separate arm of the Service. In this paragraph it manifestly refers to the "relative rank" in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.

The meaning of this sentence is clear. In making promotions and filling vacancies in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry under the provisions of this bill the relative rank of all officers of the three arms of the Service, heretofore commissioned, must in each grade remain the same after the reorganization is complete, as it was when the bill was passed, and no interpretation which violates this provision is in accord with the meaning of the law.

The only practical, and so far as I know the only possible, way of making promotions and filling vacancies so as not to violate this provision is that all commissions of officers now in the Service and promoted under this law shall be given the same date, in which case the relative rank in each grade will not be changed. This interpretation applies equally well to promotions in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.

Let us now consider the sections which apply to the reorganization of the Artillery.

Section 3 of the bill discontinues the regimental organization, designates the personnel of the discontinued regiments as the "Artillery arm of the United States Army," and declares that the "Artillery arm" is constituted and designated as the "Artillery Corps," and that "it shall be organized as hereinafter specified."

It is manifest that it is the personnel of the seven discontinued regiments, called in this bill the "Artillery arm," which is to be organized into a corps as specified in Section 3 et seq. Section 9 provides among other things that "all vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the 'Artillery arm.'" From which it is manifest that in organizing the Artillery Corps from the "Artillery arm" all vacancies must be filled as far as possible by promotion in the artillery arm. It is further manifest that these promotions must be made at the same time that the promotions are made in the Infantry and Cavalry, otherwise it will be impossible to retain the same relative rank of the officers so promoted, which is a mandatory condition of the bill. Therefore the entire promotions must be made at once, and as some of the promotions must by law necessarily date from Feb. 2, 1901, it follows that to prevent any change in relative rank all the promotions of officers in service on that day must also date therefrom.

The number of officers and men prescribed in Section 6 greatly exceeds the number contained in the seven regiments, and this excess is called in Section 9 "the increase herein provided for the Artillery." Note the distinction made in the use of the term "Artillery" instead of "Artillery arm," as is used further down in the same section. "Artillery arm" refers to the personnel as it existed on Feb. 2 after the regiments had been discontinued, and before the corps was "organized as hereinafter specified." "Artillery" refers to the entire force.

Now this "increase in the Artillery" may be made in installments of not less than 20 per cent. each year after July 1. The promotions in the "Artillery arm" must be made at once. The President is authorized to transfer second lieutenants of Infantry and Cavalry to the "Artillery arm," and they would then be entitled to promotion, the same as other officers of the "Artillery arm." After all this has been accomplished, then begins the "increase in the Artillery," which consists of both officers and men, and the law provides that the increase in officers shall be in proportion to the increase of men. The increase of officers in the "Artillery" must be made under Section 28, which allows Volunteer officers to be appointed first lieutenants, and provides for the graduating class; but such appointments can only be made after all promotions have been made in the "Artillery arm" under the provisions of Section 9. In this connection it is important to note that Section 9 provides for filling vacancies "created or caused" in the "Artillery arm," whereas Section 28 only provides for filling vacancies "created by this act in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry."

To my mind the method prescribed in the act is perfectly clear. All the officers in the "Artillery arm" on Feb. 2 are to be promoted to fill the vacancies specified in Section 6, and the President may also transfer second lieutenants of Infantry and Cavalry and promote them. After this has been done the corps is organized, and the increase begins in the "Artillery," which may be made in installments and must be made under Section 28. Finally all promotions made from the officers actually in the Regular Service under this act must bear the same date.

A careful study of the text of the bill shows that the term "Artillery arm" is used to designate this particular arm of the Service while in the transitory state from a regimental to a corps organization; and it is a very natural way of speaking of the Artillery in its disorganized state.

By keeping this distinction in mind the application of Sections 6 and 9 to the organization of the Artillery is perfectly plain. If, however, we ignore this distinction, the two sections simply contradict each other.

G. N. WHISTLER.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger at Pensacola. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. The flagship Massachusetts and Alabama will remain at Pensacola for the present.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Pensacola. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Key West. Address care Key West, Fla.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Pensacola. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sarrent. At La Guayra. Address care Post Office, New York, N. Y. Will cruise to St. Thomas, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Curacao and Guantanamo, Cuba; arriving at last port about March 18, 1901.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Commander in Chief.
Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell ordered to command.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Montevideo. Will dock at Buenos Ayres March 13. Address care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Capt. T. Perry to command April 1. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ABARENDIA (station ship), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address there, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Itinerary: Due at Acapulco March 2, leave March 7; arrive San Diego, March 13. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral Fdk. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Comdr.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempit, Junior Squadron Comdr.
All vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I.," unless otherwise given. Postage to officers and sailors on our ships in the Philippines and China is domestic; to Japan or other countries postage is foreign. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter" as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in China and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Cavite. Address Yokohama, Japan.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Hampton Roads. Will proceed to station via the Mediterranean. Address Port Monroe, Va. After sailing address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

NEWARK (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Hong Kong, China.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Cavite.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Kohrer. Left Port Said March 4 for Aden. En route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Hong Kong. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll ordered to command per steamer of March 7.

CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Hilo, P. I. Address care Charles T. Forster, At Sydney, Australia.

CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Hong Kong. Comdr. W. Swift ordered to command per steamer of March 7.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. Cruising to Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. F. J. Drake. On south coast of Luzon.

EROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. Left Port Said March 4 for Aden. En route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite.

GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Manila.

HBLENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai.

IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cebu.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Zamboanga.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Hong Kong.

KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Capt. C. H. Stockton ordered to command per steamer of Feb. 1 from San Francisco. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Green. At Cebu.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai. Address Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Chefoo, China.

MONTREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Canton, China. Address Canton, China.

NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Nagasaki, Japan.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. North coast of Luzon.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address Chefoo, China.

OREGON, Capt. F. W. Dickens. At Hong Kong, China.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Rorer. At Cebu.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. Left Port Said for Aden. En route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Cebu.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Manila.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. Left Port Said March 4 for Aden. En route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Hong Kong.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Manila, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. On coast of Leyte.

BASCO, Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite for repairs.

CALAMAINES, Ensign A. H. McCarthy. On coast of Mindanao.

GUARDQUOI, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. In Subig Bay.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Iloilo.

MINDORO, Ensign L. C. Wettengel. At Cavite.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.

PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Blissett. At Cavite.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Yates Stirling. At Iloilo.

OTIBOS, Lieut. P. J. Worth. On Visayan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off coast of Mindanao.

IRIANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. In Subig Bay.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. Operating at Nalc.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
BRUTUS (station ship), Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Guam. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. E. Fletcher. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. A. M. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
IRQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Port de France, Martinique. Address San Juan, P. R.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa., in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Pensacola, Fla. Address Pensacola, Fla.
PURITAN, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At La Paz, Mexico. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.
SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Puerto Padre, Cuba. Address Puerto Padre, Cuba.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. In Niipe and Levisa Bays, Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba, via Havana.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. At Santa Barbara, Cal. The itinerary of the Adams is as follows: Arrive Santa Barbara March 4; leave March 9; arrive Monterey March 11; leave March 14; arrive San Francisco March 15. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Manila. Soon to return to United States. Hold mail until sailing, then address B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Aground in Potomac River. Address care Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe. Will leave March 10; arrive St. Thomas March 20; leave April 3; arrive San Juan April 14; leave April 28; arrive Havana May 12; leave May 16; arrive Port Royal May 24; leave June 7; arrive Chesapeake Bay June 15; leave June 22; arrive Gardiner's Bay and vicinity July 5; leave July 25; arrive Newport, R. I., July 26. Until July 10, address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York, N. Y. After May 10, and until June 4, address all mail to Port Royal, S. C. After June 4, and until June 26, address all mail to Yorktown, Va. After June 26, and until July 24, address all mail to Fishers Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y. After July 24, address all mail to Newport, R. I., or direct to St. Thomas, W. I. for the present.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At Washington, D. C. Will sail for Boston March 8. Address mail Boston, Mass.
LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. In Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.
MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Left San Francisco, Cal. March 5 for San Diego. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will cruise in accordance with itinerary: Leave San Francisco March 1 and arrive San Diego March 11; leave March 18th and arrive Magdalena Bay March 24; leave April 14 and arrive San Diego April 21; leave May 1 and arrive Sandwich Islands May 25; leave June 10 and arrive Puget Sound July 10; leave Aug. 10 and arrive Astoria Aug. 15; leave Aug. 25 and arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At San Juan, P. R. Itinerary as follows: Arrive San Juan March 5; leave March 23; arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 28; arrive Hampton Roads June 25. Address San Juan, P. R.
PENNSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 28th street, New York City. Address there.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Due at Martinique Feb. 24, leave March 6; arrive St. Kitts March 7, leave March 16; arrive St. Thomas March 17, leave March 31; arrive San Juan April 1, leave April 16; arrive Delaware Breakwater April 25. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, until April 9; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN RESERVE.

CUSHING, Lieut. R. S. Douglas. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.
DUPONT, Lieut. G. R. Evans. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ERICSSON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk. Address there.
FOOTE, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At Norfolk, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.
PORTER, At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.
RODGERS, Lieut. Gregory C. Davison. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
WINSLOW, Lieut. W. W. Phelps. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
INDIANA, Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Following colliers have merchant officers and crews.)
ALEXANDER, At Norfolk, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.
HANNIBAL, At San Juan, P. R. Will come to Norfolk soon. Address Norfolk, Va.
JUSTIN, Left Cavite March 6 for Guam. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
LEONIDAS, At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.
NERO, Left Port Said for Algiers March 2. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
POMPEY, At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
SATURN, At Cavite. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Navy nominations sent to the Senate on Feb. 20, published in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 23, page 654, were confirmed by the Senate March 1.

The nomination of Charles A. Boutwell, of Maine, formerly a volunteer lieutenant on the active list of the Navy, to be a captain on the retired list of the Navy was confirmed by the Senate March 1.

The nomination of Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., to be chief constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Dept. of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years, from the 4th day of March, 1901, was confirmed by the Senate March 4.

The nominations for promotion in the U. S. Marine Corps, sent to the Senate on Feb. 26, and which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of March 2, 1901, page 650, were all confirmed by the Senate March 2.

The nomination of the following officers appointed for temporary service under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 4, 1898, for an advancement of 3 numbers in their grade as officers of the Navy, appointed for temporary service, as of date July 3, 1898, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, such advancement to be effective only to the date of their honorable discharge, and not to operate to restore them to the Naval service, were confirmed by the Senate March 4.

Thomas C. Wood, formerly a lieutenant in the Navy, honorably discharged Sept. 28, 1898, for an advancement of 8 numbers; George H. Norman, Jr., formerly a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1898, for an advancement of 8 numbers; John T. Edson, formerly an ensign in the Navy, honorably discharged Oct. 17, 1898, for an advancement of 8 numbers; John F. Bransford, formerly an assistant surgeon in the Navy, honorably discharged March 23, 1899.

Alexander Brown, formerly an assistant paymaster in the Navy, for an advancement of one number, honorably discharged Dec. 2, 1898.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 2.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Frederick G. Pyne, of New Jersey; Frederick B. Colby, of New York; Edward E. Goodhue, of Massachusetts, and William R. Brown, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy from the 25th of Feb., 1901, to fill vacancies existing in that corps.

Reuben E. Bakenhus, of Illinois, to be a civil engineer in the Navy from the 27th of Feb., 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that corps.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 6:

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Capt. Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years from the 8th day of April, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Comdr. Chapman C. Todd, to be a captain from the 11th of Feb., 1901 (subject to the examination), vice Evans, advanced and promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart, to be a commander, from the 11th of Feb., 1901, vice Todd, promoted.

Lieut. William R. Rush, to be a lieutenant commander from the 11th of Feb., 1901, vice Stuart, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Wilfrid V. N. Fowleson, to be a lieutenant from the 11th of Feb., 1901, vice Lieut. Rush, promoted.

Comdr. Robert M. Berry, to be a captain, from the 11th of Feb., 1901, vice Taylor, advanced and promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Adams, to be a commander, from the 11th of Feb., 1901 (subject to the examination), vice Berry, promoted.

Lieut. Harry S. Knapp, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 11th of Feb., 1901, vice Adams, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Montgomery, to be a lieutenant, from the 11th of Feb., 1901, vice Knapp, promoted.

Lieut. William D. Rodgers, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 19th of Feb., 1901, vice Niles, promoted.

Mr. Rishworth Nicholson, of California, to be an assistant paymaster, from the 4th day of March, 1901 (subject to the examination), to fill an existing vacancy.

Former P. A. Surg. John P. Bransford, U. S. N., to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 5th of Feb., 1901; said officer, upon confirmation, to be placed on the retired list of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 28.—Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Baker from duty in connection with the Paris Exposition and ordered to the Massachusetts as executive officer, March 7.

MARCH 1.—Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Dombaugh, detached Philadelphia Yard, to Hartford as navigator, March 5.

Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, detached Hartford, March 5; to home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet J. W. Timmons, detached Kearsarge; to Massachusetts, immediately.

Naval Cadet W. K. Wortman, assigned to Massachusetts.

Gun. C. H. Sheldon, to Washington Yard; connection instruction of seamen gunners.

Paym. Clk. R. J. Little, appointed for duty on board New Orleans.

MARCH 2.—Rear Admr. P. Hichborn, detached as Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair; to home and wait orders.

Rear Admr. R. D. Evans, commissioned from Feb. 11, 1901; advanced five numbers.

Rear Admr. H. C. Taylor, commissioned from Feb. 11, 1901; advanced five numbers.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, detached command Vermont, March 15; continue duties as member of General Board.

Capt. A. S. Snow, detached New York Yard, March 15; to command Vermont.

Comdr. C. P. Perkins, detached Washington Yard, March 4, to Cavite Station, via steamer of March 23.

Comdr. J. M. Miller, detached Ajax when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. F. Carter, detached Ajax when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. Simpson, detached Ajax when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. Rust, detached Ajax when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. D. Miner, detached Ajax when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. O. M. Eakins, detached Ajax when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. W. T. Camp, detached Ajax when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Bttn. D. Glynn, detached Ajax when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

A. Carp. W. E. Winant, detached Ajax when placed out of commission; to Asiatic Station via Solace.

Lieut. F. H. Schofield, detached Philadelphia; to Bureau of Ordnance.

Lieut. W. E. Safford, detached Independence; to Philadelphia.

War Mach. M. Casey, warranted from August 23, 1899.

War Mach. O. Johnson, warranted from August 23, 1899.

1st Lieut. O. H. Rask, U. S. M. C., commissioned from July 23, 1900.

MARCH 3.—Sunday.

MARCH 4.—No orders.

MARCH 5.—Capt. P. H. Cooper, detached command Iowa, April 1; to home and wait orders.

Capt. T. Perry, detached duty as naval secretary, Light-house Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., March 9; to Iowa, April 1, for its command.

Capt. W. Maynard, to duty as naval secretary, Light-house Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., March 9.

Lieut. A. J. Wadhams, detached Vermont; to home, wait orders, and resignation accepted to take effect from May 1, 1901.

Lieut. F. W. Kellogg, detached Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment; to Lancaster, March 2.

Lieut. J. H. Dayton, detached Lancaster, March 9; to home and wait orders.

MARCH 7.—Lieuts. E. Floyd, H. P. Jones and Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver, detached Chicago; to home and wait orders. Lieut. B. C. Bryan, detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, March 21; to Asiatic Station via Solace. Naval Constr. F. T. Bowles, detached New York Yard; to duty as Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repairs. Lieut. Comdr. B. W. Hodges, detached Naval Observatory, March 15; to Chicago as navigator, via steamer Wordsworth. Paym. Clk. Y. O. Metius, appointed for duty at Puget Sound Naval Station.

Lieut. A. B. Hoff, to the Chicago, via steamer Wordsworth, sailing March 20.

Changes on Asiatic Station per cable March 7:

Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn, Buffalo to Glacier. Lieut. Albert C. Diefenbach, Buffalo to Concord. Lieut. Andrew T. Long, Buffalo to Vicksburg. Lieut. Edwin T. Pollock, Buffalo to Brooklyn. Lieut. Geo. L. P. Stone, Buffalo to Newark. Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr., Buffalo to Mindoro. Surg. Chas. F. Stokes, Buffalo to New Orleans. P. A. Surg. Raymond Spear, Buffalo to Isla de Luzon. Bttn. Allen Whipkey, Buffalo to Monadnock. A. Bttn. Dennis J. O'Connell, Buffalo to Glacier; also Cavite Station. Gun. Jas. Shannon, same. Gun. Wm. G. Moore, same. A. Gun. Stephen Donely, Buffalo to Oregon. Chief Sallmaker Milton W. Watkins, Buffalo to Cavite Station. Lieut. Comdr. Albert Mertz, Glacier and Cavite Station; to Buffalo. Lieut. Geo. P. Bradshaw, same. Cadet F. P. Helm, Jr. (Frank), Glacier and Cavite Station; to Monterey. A. Surg. M. V. Stone (Mack), Isla de Luzon; to Buffalo. A. Surg. John J. Snyder, Isla de Cuba; to detachment at Pollock. A. Surg. Jas. H. Payne, Jr., detachment at Pollock; to Isla de Cuba. P. A. Surg. Robert M. Kennedy, Newark to Bennington.

Ensign Chas. E. Gilpin, Newark to Buffalo; Ensign Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh, same; Lieut. Comdr. Wm. S. Hoeg, Bennington to Buffalo; Ensign Edw. T. Constein, Bennington to Yorktown; Asst. Surg. Elon O. Huntington, Bennington to Newark.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. B. Fletcher, Concord to Castine; Lieut. John D. McDonald, Castine to Buffalo; Cadet Chauncey Shackford, Castine to Paragua; Lieut. Frederick C. Bowers, Brooklyn to temporary duty Glacier; thence to Guam.

Ensign Jonas H. Holden, Brooklyn to Buffalo; Lieut. Comdr. Chas. B. T. Moore, Monterey to Buffalo; Lieut. Frederick L. Sawyer, same; Ensign Duncan M. Wood, Oregon to Buffalo; Gunner Simon Jacobs, same; Ensign Guy W. Failer, Oregon to Monadnock; Bttn. August Rettig, Monadnock to Buffalo; Ensign Alfred C. Owen, Paragua to Castine; Ensign Wm. P. Cronan, Princeton to Don Juan de Austria; Ensign Thos. T. Craven, Manila to Buffalo; Paym. Clerk Eugene Damm, same.

Lieut. Wm. P. White, Don Juan de Austria to Buffalo; Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter, Albany to Bennington; Lieut. Wm. S. Sime, Kentucky to Monterey; Ensign Edw. Woods, same.

Cadet Clarence E. Landrum, Kentucky to Yorktown; Surg. Frederick J. B. Cordeiro, New Orleans to Buffalo; Cadet Wm. N. Jeffers, New Orleans to Manila; Ensign Arthur MacArthur, Yorktown to Buffalo; Ensign Harry E. Yarnell, Yorktown to Brooklyn; Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Holmes, to Monterey; Ensign Ivan C. Wettengel, Mindoro to Buffalo; Bttn. John McGrath, additional duty Cavite station discontinued; remain on Glacier.

Lieut. Ernest F. Eckhardt, Culgoa to Celtic; Lieutenant E. H. Dunn, detached Wilmington; condemned by medical survey; to home via Buffalo.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 26.—2d Lieut. Y. Foote ordered to appear before the Marine Examining Board in session at the Marine Barracks, Washington, for examination for promotion.

1st Lieut. P. E. Evans ordered to report for duty in connection with the inaugural ceremonies on March 4, and after his services are no longer required with the ceremonies above-mentioned he will rejoin his ship, the Dixie.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, ordered to Hampton Roads for duty in connection with the inspection of the New York.

MARCH 2.—2d Lieut. F. F. Robards ordered to Washington on public business in connection with the construction of the new Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

1st Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh, preparatory orders to duty with the marine guard of the Chicago, South Atlantic Station; will take passage on the Dixie about the 10th instant.

MARCH 6.—1st Lieut. O. H. Rask detached from duty on recruiting service under Capt. J. E. Mahoney, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

Major C. L. McCawley, the Q. M. desiring his services in connection with the annual supplies for the Marine Corps, he will delay his departure for Philadelphia until informed by the Q. M. that his services are no longer required in connection with this duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following nominations for promotion were confirmed by the Senate on March 1: 3d Lieut. Oscar G. Haines, to be a second Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Staley M. Landrey, to be a 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, to be a 1st Lieutenant; 1st Lieut. Walstein A. Failing, to be a captain, and 3d Asst. Engr. Charles S. Root, of New York, to be a 2d assistant engineer.

MARCH 5.—2d Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell ordered to the Perry.

MARCH 6.—2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan, from the McClelland to the Windom; 2d Asst. Engr. R. P. Halpin, detached from the Dallas and placed waiting orders.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

On the authority of the officer in charge of the aerostatic station of the French Navy at Toulon, it is stated that the large balloon in which Comte de la Vaulx, the long-distance aeronaut, and others propose to cross the Mediterranean from Toulon to the Algerian coast, will be primarily used for military purposes. Experiments will be made in the balloon with a view to seeing if communications can be kept up between France, Corsica and Algeria, and if such communications could be assured in time of war. The aerostat will carry four persons and provisions for twenty-five days. The projected voyage across the Mediterranean will not be attempted until the summer.

The commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station reports the following disposition of vessels in Philippine waters: U. S. S. Vicksburg cruising on coast of Luzon; Pampana at Bois Negras; Arayat at Cebu; the Zafiro has gone to Cebu.

Secretary Long in response to a Senate resolution sent to the Senate copies of the application of Gunner Charles Morgan for examination for promotion and Rear Admiral Sampson's indorsement of it, which appeared in our paper of March 2. The Secretary also sent his own indorsement as follows: "Referring to the second paragraph of Admiral Sampson's indorsement, the Bureau of Navigation will give Gunner Mor-

gan an opportunity to compete for a commission as ensign in case the necessary provision in the Naval Appropriation bill, now pending, shall become law, and in case he meets the requirements thereof."

The U. S. S. Hartford will be at Boston, Mass., March 18 to take part in the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the evacuation of that place by the British. From Boston the Hartford has been ordered to New York, where she will land a force of bluejackets to participate in the tournament of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden.

Another example of the extreme tenderness of the torpedo boat is in evidence through the mishaps of the Winslow on her way from New York to Hampton Roads, where the rendezvous for these crafts has been appointed, and at which several of these vessels have already arrived. The Winslow became disabled en route, and, returning to the New York yard, is now under repairs to the extent of twelve days' work. The Department has been not a little disappointed at the failures which have followed each other among the torpedo boats ever since the orders were issued for the Hampton Roads rendezvous. It is likely, as a result of these mishaps, that a more extensive program will be arranged for the coming summer and fall, and the details of the preliminary operations have already been agreed upon by the bureaus interested. Special instruction in torpedo boat navigation will form one of the more important directions in which these preparations will be emphasized, and a number of practical warrant machinists are likely to be sent to Newport the coming summer for actual instruction in the running and management of these delicate little vessels. So much depends upon an efficient engineer that no pains will be spared to make this branch of the service as near perfect as possible. No details are likely to be made at present, but the Department is fully alive to the value of the drills.

Admiral Von Koester, commandant-in-chief of the Baltic Station, has been appointed to command the grand German naval manoeuvres of 1901. Vice Admiral Prince Henry, of Prussia, will command the first squadron.

In a speech at Trouville on Dec. 23, whither he had gone to confer on local maritime questions, M. de Lariessan, Minister of the French Marine, said that until then "all his time had been consecrated to the reorganization of the Navy," from which statement some have concluded that sweeping reforms are under way.

Whatever the opponents of the superposed turrets may say, there is no doubt that it presents the most interesting departure in naval construction recent years have witnessed. That this is so is plain from the wide discussion it has awakened in foreign service papers. The most detailed descriptions of the "Kentucky" and "Kearsarge" types with large illustrations are laid before the French Marine by such papers as "Le Yacht et Journal de Marine" of Paris, which goes into all the arguments pro and con advanced regarding the superposed turret, and comes to the conclusion that the animated discussion in the United States may result in a mixed solution of the problem, in the case of the New Jersey type; that is to say, a large turret forward will be installed of ordinary type and carrying two guns of 30 cm. calibre, and another turret aft of the superposed type carrying two guns of 30 cm. and two guns of 20 cm. As "Le Yacht" views the superposed turret the strongest objection to it lies in the possibility of the orientation of the turning mass being made impossible by reason of jamming between the fixed and the moving parts, in which case four guns would at one stroke become tied fast, as it were.

The torpedo boat destroyer Preble was launched at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., March 2, and was christened by Miss Ethel Della Preble, lineal descendant of the famous Commodore. The Preble is 245 feet long, has a breadth of 23 feet, has four smokestacks and will have a speed of 29 knots. She will have two 3-inch rapid fire guns, five 6-pounders and two 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The Navy Department has received a partial report from the examining board which met at Cavite to report upon the fitness of certain officers of the Marine Corps conditionally promoted, to be commissioned. The officers who have been found physically and mentally qualified to be advanced one grade are: 2d lieutenants to be 1st lieutenants—W. C. Harlee, J. N. Wright, W. McCreary, J. McE. Huey; 1st lieutenants to be captains—G. C. Reid, R. H. Dunlap, H. I. Bearss, R. F. Wynne, R. M. Gilson, R. C. Berkeley and C. S. Hatch. The nominations of these officers have already been conditionally confirmed by the Senate so they can immediately receive their commissions. There are still seven officers who were ordered to appear before the board upon whose cases no report has yet been received.

Secretary Long was strongly impressed with the value of Pensacola as a permanent naval base during his recent visit to that station, and it is probable that his ideas may find expression in a proposition looking to increased appropriations for the Pensacola Naval Station. The geniality of the climate struck the Secretary very forcibly, and the completely protected sheet of water comprised in the bay to which the town gives its name was a surprise to the Secretary.

Considerable discussion has been caused by reports which have been made as to the destroyer Perry, now nearing completion at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. It appears that application has been made for permission to omit some of the Ordnance weights during the official trials, which will be held in the near future, and the Navy Department has expressed itself as adverse to the proposition. The reason for the request has not been given, but it is presumed that sufficient cause exists for the omission or it would not have been made. It is believed the Perry will comply fully with the requirements of the contract, and it is understood that the vessel will be placed in commission as soon as the acceptance trials have been concluded.

The torpedo boat experimental fleet continues to receive accessions at Hampton Roads, the last addition to the squadron being the Porter, which left New York Feb. 26 for the general rendezvous. The evolutions of this important division of the North Atlantic Squadron will be watched with the deepest interest by the Navy Department, and with especial notice from the officers of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. The various problems which have been proposed for solution by these little vessels will probably have an important bearing on the future drill system of larger craft, and the lessons inculcated by these manoeuvres will be collected by competent officers detailed for the purpose by the Department.

Rear Admiral Remy reports under date of Feb. 26 his arrival at Cavite with his flagship, the Brooklyn, from Hong Kong. All well on board. The ship would probably remain at Cavite for some time to come, the exigencies of the service requiring the flagship to be as near the naval headquarters as practicable. The sanitary reports from the squadron operating in the Philip-

plines continue favorable, and so far as can be determined at this time our ships are in no danger from any of the typical complaints which have been so much in evidence among the enlisted men operating on shore. In this connection it is pertinent to observe that the marine battalion has, up to the present time, been comparatively free from sickness of all sorts. This is said to be largely due to the sanitary education which has been instilled among the officers of the Marine Corps through the untiring exertions of the general commanding, Brigadier General Heywood. The record of the marines in the archipelago is similar to that made while in Cuban territory during the early part of the Santiago investment.

The battleship Illinois will be given her builders' trial trip on Tuesday, March 12, when the tests preliminary to the official trial will be made. The vessel will be in charge of a crew from the shipyard, but Captain Converse, who has been selected to command the ship, and several other naval officers will be on board.

It has been decided at the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Farquhar will be relieved some time in May of his present command of the North Atlantic Squadron. At that time the spring maneuvers of the fleet should be at an end, and Admiral Farquhar will be ordered to Washington for shore duty, and Rear Admiral Higginson will be placed in command of the North Atlantic fleet. As has been stated in these columns, Rear Admiral Schley will be ordered home some time during the spring, and probably Rear Admiral Evans will be placed in command of the South Atlantic squadron. However, the latter assignment has not been definitely decided upon.

The naval board appointed to proceed to Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of further looking into the matter of the price to be paid for the land included in the site for the proposed new naval station there, has made its report to the Navy Department. The board, which consisted of Captain Converse, Lieutenant Commander Staunton and Civil Engineer Rousseau, finds that the figure recommended by the Port Royal Board, of \$200 an acre for the land known as "Lawton's" land, is a fair and liberal price. The private land under dispute aggregates about 175 acres, or the sum of \$35,000, but there are small pieces of land other than this, which will bring the total price to a much higher figure.

The Bath Iron Works has declined to accept the contract for a protected cruiser offered it by the Navy Department. This company, it will be remembered, offered to build one cruiser for the sum of \$2,750,000, and the Department awarded the contract accordingly. But it was found that the bid of the Bath Iron Works specified that certain articles of equipment and structural features be stricken out of the specifications, and the Department, after strenuously endeavoring to make terms with the bidders, found it impossible to grant all the concessions they required. Hence the contract was declined, and the cruiser, which is to be called the Milwaukee, will be readvertised for and bids opened at the Navy Department April 4. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company, which has accepted the contract for one of the cruisers of this class, would be willing to build the Milwaukee, but under the law it is impossible.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has completed its plans for certain extensive improvements to be made at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This Bureau has under contemplation extensive improvements to be made at many of the Government yards, the general scheme to be announced as soon as possible.

Items concerning vessels of the United States Navy and their movements within the past few days are as follows: Four tugs were sent from the Washington Navy Yard March 2 to assist the training ship Dixie, which was fast aground 200 yards from Maryland Point shore buoy, about sixty miles down the Potomac. The New York, Topeka and Lancaster arrived at Hampton Roads March 4. The New York is expected to proceed for Manila as soon as her stores are aboard. The Lancaster and Topeka were bound for Washington, where their crews were to join in the inaugural ceremonies, but failed to make port in time from their foreign cruise. The collier Ponney arrived at Cavite March 5, and on the same day the training ship Adams arrived at Santa Barbara, the station ship Mayflower at Fort De France, the Newark at Hong Kong and the training ship Monongahela at San Juan. The mosquito fleet, consisting of the gunboats Annapolis, Wompatuck, Piscataqua and Frolic sailed March 5 from Port Said for Aden, and the tug Osceola from Port Royal for New York.

LOSS OF NAVY VESSELS.

In the House on Feb. 21 Mr. Hepburn stated that he was unwilling to intrust the officers of our Navy with the administration of criminal justice in the Navy because of the fact that about 25 of our vessels had been destroyed or run on reefs or rocks or coast, and in no instance had their been adequate punishment. The severest punishment, and the only one of its kind, was where one of the officers had been dismissed the Service. "Others had been for a time retired temporarily, one, I think, for three years on pay, and that was reduced, if my memory serves me, by the action of the Navy Department to nineteen months." In reply Mr. Dayton showed that of 19 vessels named by him as having been lost the Narcissus, the Fredonia, the Wateree, the Trenton, the Vandalla, and the Yosemite went down under the force of earthquake, storm, and cyclone that no human power could resist; two others, the Suwanee and the Saranac, in northern waters, on account of uncharted dangers; one other, the Rogers, frozen in the arctic seas, by accidental fire; two more, the Oneida and the Tallapoosa, were the victims of other vessels' negligence in collision; another, the Charleston, struck the hidden rock unmarked on the inaccurate Spanish chart, the only one that could be afforded to her to navigate by, and another, the Saginaw, was carried on a reef by an unknown current. Punishment in these 13 cases of loss would have been out of question, and it had been attempted enlightened American sentiment would have denounced the attempt as cruel and inhuman. The Maine was lost under circumstances which emphasized the high character of her officers. The commanding officer of the Ashuelot was dismissed the service for the loss of his vessel. The commanding officers of the San Jacinto, Galena, Alliance, Constellation were tried, found guilty of neglect and sentenced to suspension. The commanding officer of the Triana and Brooklyn were tried and acquitted with the approval of the Secretary. The accidents to Enterprise, Nipic, Monongahela and De Soto were so clearly unavoidable that no courts were ordered. The injury to them was occasioned by the fog and uncharted dangers. This is thirty accidents accounted for altogether of the 25 referred to by Mr. Hepburn.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 6, 1901.

The visit of the corps of cadets to Washington to participate in the inaugural parade has been the event of the week. The fact is recalled that this is the first visit of the Corps to Washington since the second inauguration of General Grant.

The following appointments have been made in the battalion of cadets since the graduation of the class of 1901, the decrease in numbers having necessitated the reorganization of the battalion into five companies instead of six: Lieutenant and adjutant, Cadet Laurence V. Frazier; lieutenant and quartermaster, James M. Hobson, Jr.; Captains: Co. A, Francis F. Longley; B, Adam F. Casad; C, Warren T. Hannum; D, Wade H. Carpenter; E, — Hinrichs. Lieutenants: A, John M. Gilbert, Raymond A. Linton; B, Samuel Frankenberger, William A. Mitchell; C, Philip H. Sheridan, Myron S. Crissy; D, Mark Brooke, Rigby D. Valliant; E, Stephen Abbot, Robert R. Raiston.

On Sunday morning the battalion was formed in line at about 7.30 under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hein, and marched to the West Shore station, where a special train was in waiting. Officers of the post, with their families, and others desirous of making the trip, were accommodated on the same train, scheduled to reach Washington at about 3 p. m. The cadets were quartered at the Ebbitt House, and after dinner at 6 were granted release from quarters until 11 p. m. The rain on the following morning was sufficient to dampen the brilliancy and freshness of uniforms and trimmings, but it lessened in no wise the enthusiasm of the throng of spectators. The reception given by Messdames U. S. and Fred Grant for Cadet Ulysses Grant, 3d, was a pleasant feature of the cadets' stay at the capital.

The following have been among other events of interest: On Saturday evening a cadet hop was given in Cullum Hall. "The Indian Mutiny" was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Robinson before the Ladies' Reading Club on Thursday afternoon. The Card Club met on Tuesday at Mrs. Jamieson's.

Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., 12th Cav., a graduate of the class of 1901, spent Sunday at the post.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 5, 1901.

The cadets' gymnastic tournament, which took place here Saturday evening, was of exceptional merit, all the events being performed in fine style. In the Indian clubs Cadet Kimmel was leader, and the movements were executed with faultless precision. In the side horse, Hamner, C. E. Smith, McNair and Wilson were the particular stars. Fencing was well contested. Simmons and Nichols won in the preliminary boxing, and after a fierce and exciting final Nichols won. On the parallel bars many difficult feats were shown, eliciting loud applause. In wrestling, Freyer and Weaver drew, and Adams threw Williams once, but the next bout failed to pick a winner, and on account of the lateness of the hour it was indefinitely postponed. Tumbling and pyramids showed Hamner, C. E. Smith, McNair, Williams, Adams and Berthoff to advantage. The cane encounter created much merriment and not a few sore heads. The horizontal bar brought out some clever tricks and was greatly applauded. On the trapeze Cadets Smith and Hamner proved themselves worthy of a circus. During the exercises Col. R. M. Thompson, of New York, a graduate of the Naval Academy, presented the members of last season's football team with a gold football and cuff-buttons. They were Cadets Fowler, Williams, Nichols, S. Reed, Adams, Manley, C. E. Smith, Fairfield, Long, Whitlock, Belknap, Fremont and Land. Prof. Dashiell was also presented with these gifts in honor of his successful coaching. The Navy Athletic Association has presented the team with gold watch charms, designed as a football, inscribed with "Navy" and "1900."

The parade ground, when finished, will be one of the delights of the new Naval Academy. In addition to the last sea-wall, with a large space yet to be filled in, a new line is to be run, which will be four hundred feet from the present solid ground. This will take in ten acres of the Severn to be added to the parade ground, which will be at least 25 acres in extent. The gymnasium will be located to the southeast of the armory, and it is understood that the improvements contemplate restoring Fort Severn to its original shape and proportions as it was when built in 1808.

Coach Hildebrandt, of the baseball team, is here, and is expected to give the cadets six weeks of continual coaching. This is the first time the baseball team has had any outside advice, and as there has always been good material in the Academy, the outlook for the national game here is promising. The first match will be with the Maryland University.

During Professor Zimmerman's sickness Cornetist Hilcher has been leading the Naval Academy Band.

The office of the Superintendent of the Academy has been removed to the Seamen's Building, preparatory to repairs on the old quarters—the former Gubernatorial Mansion of Maryland.

Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Hackett arrived here Friday afternoon and they were received with the honors due their rank. The occasion of their visit was the opening of the lecture course to the naval cadets Friday night. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary each made an address in connection with the opening of the lecture course.

A brilliant function was held Saturday morning at the Naval Academy in the presentation of a stand of colors, "the loving gift" of a graduate, Thomas C. Wood, of New York. As the battalion of cadets, headed by the Naval Academy Band, drew up, under Lieut. Louis S. Van Duzer, U. S. N., near the flag staff, the temporary color guard of the new colors emerged from the Superintendent's residence. At the head came Commander Wainwright with Miss Jessie C. Wood, the daughter of the donor of the colors. In the center of the group were the colors, Lieut. E. W. Eberle bearing the national flag and Private Gaskin, of the U. S. Marine Corps, holding the Academy ensign. Supporting the colors were Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Hackett, Miss Wainwright, Miss Helen Kinkaid, Miss Griswold, Miss Marion, Miss Howard, Commander Colahan and Col. R. M. Thompson, of New York, a graduate of the Academy. The group, with the bright uniforms of the officers setting in contrast against the beauty of womanhood, with the brilliant colors floating above, presented a spectacle of magnificent brilliancy. The cadet color company marching to the front, and the battalion forming in a semi-circle about them, Miss Wood, arrayed in white satin, erect and self-possessed, advanced on the

arm of Commander Colahan to the center of the battalion, supported by her body-guard, Miss Wainwright, Miss Kinkaid, Miss Marion, Miss Griswold and Miss Howard. Adj. Adolphus Andrews commanded "Attention to orders!" and read the following:

"New York, March 1, 1901.

"To Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

"My Dear Captain Wainwright—Will you please present to the battalion of cadets, with the warmest regards of an old graduate, this standard of colors in the hope that each member may consider them his personal property, to be upheld and guarded as he values his own honor. The flag is given to the corps clean and without inscription, but when, after some years of service, it finally finds a resting place in your Memorial Hall, may the spirit of the cadets have written upon it the motto, which years ago was inscribed around the walls of the old gymnasium, 'Our country, right or wrong.'"

"Very respectfully,
"THOMAS C. WOOD."

Miss Wood then took the American standard in her hand. The cadet color guard advanced. Cadet Lieut. Comdr. E. J. King took position in front of it, and Miss Wood said:

"It is to me a most delightful duty to present to you these colors, the gift of my father, once a member of this battalion, and who, in the Spanish-American War, renewed his allegiance to the service he loved, and still loves so well. In his name I present them. They are the colors of your country, and I am sure they will be safe in your hands."

Cadet Lieutenant Commander King took the flag and replied:

"I thank you in the name of the battalion for these magnificent colors, and I can promise you that they will always be true to them."

The Academy colors were next handed to Cadet Lieutenant Commander King, who passed both standards over to the color-bearers, Cadets John H. Walsh and Geo. F. Blair. The Academy Band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." The battalion then passed in review, and marched off to the parade ground to put on some finishing touches for March 4.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Feb. 28, 1901.

The long looked for and overdue transport Indiana, which has been absent exactly a year, arrived safely in port Feb. 27. On board were 463 sick and discharged soldiers, eight of whom died during the voyage. The remains of Mrs. Wygant, wife of Lieut. H. S. Wygant, 3d Inf., were also on board. Her body will be taken to New Jersey for interment. The cabin passengers were: Capt. J. J. Oliver, Lieuts. E. de P. Bujac, Elmore, T. Levack, Frank I. Otis, H. S. Wygant, Craig, Moore and Stewart; A. A. Surg. James Mitchell and Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne.

The small detachment of officers and men at Angel Island were pleasantly entertained on Feb. 22 by the Columbia Park Boys' Club, which gave a dress parade. During the day the island was filled with visitors.

Miss Mary Hobbs, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hobbs, of Alcatraz Island, during her stay in the garrison, was the guest of Mrs. Rumbough, wife of Capt. David J. Rumbough.

Gen. J. F. Wade, who is on his way to the Philippines, arrived from St. Paul Feb. 27, accompanied by his aides, Lieut. J. P. Wade and Lieut. J. P. Tracy.

The sick and wounded soldiers of the general hospital were entertained Feb. 27 by some of the clever people from the Orpheum Theatre. The concert proved to be an exceptionally interesting one.

The Navy hospital ship Solace, with sick and disabled sailors on board, arrived Feb. 24, thirty-two days from Manila, and went direct to Mare Island.

Among Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the past week were: Surgeons Edgar W. Miller, Max A. Becker, Frederick C. Jackson, Henry M. Hall, Elmer S. Tenney and D. B. Taylor; Capt. L. E. Polk, Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, Lieut. Laurence Halstead, Lieut. W. B. Pushing, Major C. B. Sears, Lieut. Col. S. M. Horton, Lieut. J. P. Wade, Gen. J. F. Wade and Lieut. Jos. P. Tracy.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 4, 1901.

The Post Council of administration met on Feb. 25 and discussed the practicability of maintaining the post exchange. In view of the fact that the strength of the Post is so small the council decided not to attempt to keep an exchange in operation. The exchange officer was therefore ordered to sell the supplies and stock on hand by auction and this will be done March 9. The sale is to include everything even to the apparatus used in the gymnasium.

Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, left Wednesday, Feb. 27, for San Francisco joining the train of "rookies" at Kansas City. The officer in charge of the men was taken sick, and had to be relieved. This leaves the two companies at the Post without any officers for duty, an almost unknown condition of affairs at a post of the importance of Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant Tebbetts is post adjutant and Lieutenant Reams post quartermaster and commissary, and these duties will not allow them to give attention to the companies.

Mrs. Schindel of Allentown, Pa., came last week on a visit to her son, Lieut. Louis P. Schindel. Major Adrian S. Polhemus has returned from Fort Riley where he has been on temporary duty. Captain Carrington has returned from Jefferson Barracks.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N. J., March 4, 1901.

The changes due to the re-organization of the Army are beginning to be felt at Sandy Hook—much to the regret of the present garrison. Major A. C. Taylor changes base from Hancock to Fort Wood, where he relieves Colonel French. His past service as regimental recruiting officer for the late 2d U. S. Artillery, has especially fitted him for this command. Major and Mrs. Taylor will be greatly missed as they are notable entertainers and their quarters have been the center of social life at the post.

Mrs. Taylor's latest achievement was the introduction of private theatricals. Her departure, however, will prevent her bringing them to a successful conclusion, but without doubt, Mrs. Murbank, the talented wife of the Commanding officer, who has taken up the work,

will prove equal to the occasion and get the best results from the available talent.

The loss of Major Hills, whose order for a change is imminent, will be felt not only in the official, but the church and social life of the post as well, as he is an especial favorite.

Lieutenant McIndoe's promotion to Captain takes him to Willets Point, which post is to be congratulated on the acquisition of so efficient an officer. The departure of Captain and Mrs. McIndoe will be exceedingly regretted by those who have partaken of their generous hospitality.

Sandy Hook has been unfortunate in a series of accidents within the last few months. Two men have been killed, one a civilian workman and the other the mail carrier for the post. The death last week of the hospital steward's son, and in the preceding week of one of the enlisted men, makes those interested in the prosperity and the wellbeing of the Hook feel a certain sadness in the retrospect of the winter.

G. M. D., Coast Artillery.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, March 1, 1901.

Co. I, 1st Infantry, are holding the fort here now. They came in on Tuesday, Feb. 26, recruited to the full strength, and in fine fettle. They are domiciled in the quarters vacated by Troop H, 5th Cavalry. Only one officer accompanies them—a second lieutenant, who enjoys the unique distinction of succeeding himself as officer of the day at every guard mount.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by Troops F and H with music, singing, recitations and essay readings, followed by a banquet in the evening. There were many visitors at the post who all went to the stables and admired splendid greys of F and browns of H. The animals wintered well here, and are in good condition.

The cavalry men made many friends while here and there is much regret at their going away. Citizens urged some of the non-coms to ask for transfers to the ordinance so that St. Louis would yet retain them.

The first battalion of the 10th Infantry passed through St. Louis recently.

They had an uneventful trip to Newport News, and across the States. There were five brides in the party—one nuptial ceremony having occurred on the transport Rawlins just before sailing, when Lieutenant Jones was espoused to the lady of his choice. The non-coms and enlisted men appeared delighted at the order to the Philippines, and heartily glad to quit Cuba, with its heavy garrison duty. Many of the men whose time is nearly up, meant to re-enlist.

HENRY BARRACKS, PORTO RICO.

Henry Barracks, P. R., Feb. 25, 1901.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in fine American style by the Porto Rican soldiers of Companies E, F, G and H, of the Mounted Battalion, Porto Rico Regiment, stationed here, with the following events: 1: 100 yard dash—winner, Corporal Pasa, E; time, 12 seconds. 2: Running high jump—winner, Pieraldi, H; 4 feet, 10 inches. 3: Sack race, 100 yards—winner, Pagan, F. 4: Running broad jump—winner, Pieraldi, H; 15 minutes 8 seconds. 5: Cigar race, mounted—winner, Layanta, H. 6: Team race, 4 men from each company—won by Company E. 7: Wrestling on horseback, 1 man from each company—won by Co. G. 8: Obstacle race—winner Pagan, F.

The officers and soldiers showed great interest in the sport, and the day was enjoyed, not only by the soldiers, but also by the civilians from Cayey, who were present in full strength.

The mounted wrestling was excellent, the men showed themselves to be expert horsemen and without fear. A day for similar sports will be held once a month at this post hereafter.

C. B.

HONORS WELL BESTOWED.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Academy of Music, in this city, was filled Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, by a brilliant audience to witness the ceremonies incident to the conferring of degrees on five distinguished men, by the University of Pennsylvania, and to hear the address of Bishop Potter of New York.

The first man on the list called upon the stage by the Provost of the University was Rear Admiral George Wallace, Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, on whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Science, a degree, never before to my knowledge, conferred upon an officer of the U. S. Navy.

This honor was in recognition of his well-known extraordinary heroism and skill in the Arctic Seas, and in Siberia, and for his scientific attainments in designing and carrying into effect the complex machinery of the battle ships, fast cruisers and other vessels of the new Navy, and success in the administration of the Bureau of Engineering, during the last fourteen consecutive years.

J. W. KING, U. S. N., Retired.

BLYTHE ISLAND TRAINING STATION.

The proposition looking to the establishment of a naval training station on Blythe Island, near Brunswick, Ga., has received a fresh impetus from the recent official visit made to the locality by Admiral Crowninshield. This island possesses many advantages for the purpose here indicated, and it is understood that an appropriation will be estimated for in the next report of the Secretary of the Navy for the initiation of the project. Brunswick possesses a genial climate, is healthy, and Blythe Island is held to be as salubrious a location as could be selected on the Atlantic seaboard. It is the intention of the Department to form a training station here something after to model of the station so successfully in operation on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. The benefits to be derived from a "school of application" for the apprentices just entering the Navy cannot be overestimated. Admiral Crowninshield has taken great interest in this method of recruiting the enlisted personnel of the Navy, and speaks in glowing terms of the advantages of Blythe Island for the proposed training station. Plans will be formulated by the time the next Congress assembles, and it is hoped no obstacles will be thrown in the way of a speedy consummation of the ideas of the Navy Department.

The Governor of New York signed on Feb. 27 the bill ceding certain lands under water about Governor's Island to the U. S. Government, for improvement purposes.

NAVAL WAR OF THE FUTURE.

The article on "Naval Ships" in the New York "Sun" of March 3 is an admirable summing up by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., of the progress in naval warfare during the Nineteenth Century. It shows how old methods survive under new conditions. Broadside fire, for example, rests upon an unchangeable condition which controls now as it did a century ago. It is analogous to the deployment of troops into line in order to fully develop musketry fire. The limitation of penetration once reached, it is numbers, not size, that tell; and numbers could only be had by utilizing the broadside. Batteries now are, however, less homogeneous than they once were, because targets vary more. Captain Mahan's conclusions are "(1) That rapid-fire guns in due proportion to the entire battery will beat down a ship dependent mainly upon turret guns; that is, between two ships whose batteries are alike the issue of the contest will depend upon the one or the other gaining first a predominance of rapid fire. That done, the turret guns of the predominant ship will give the final blows to the engines and turrets of the other, whose own turret guns cannot be used with the necessary deliberation under the preponderant storm of projectiles now turned upon them. (2) The other conclusion, even more certain than the first, is that rapid-fire guns alone, while they may determine an action, cannot make it decisive. Despite the well-established superiority of the Japanese rapid fire in that action, the Chinese battleships, though overborne, were not taken. Their heaviest armor being unpierced the engines and turret guns remained effective, and they withdrew unmolested."

The battleship must continue to be the fighting ship upon which the issue of war will depend. But there is a tendency to give the battleship an excessive tonnage, thus limiting its facility in co-operating with other ships of its own type, its facility in manoeuvring, in massing and in deploying when circumstances require. "It may be remarked, too, that the increase of size has done much more to increase the defensive power than the offensive—a result so contrary to the universal teachings of war as of itself to suggest pausing."

Captain Mahan does not anticipate any revolutionary changes in naval warfare in the near future. He says: "The advantage of the gun depends upon conditions probably permanent—upon its greater range, its greater accuracy, its greater rapidity. The individual effect of each shot may be less than that of a torpedo or of a ram thrust; but the probability of many hits prevails over the possibilities of one great blow."

"In none of these features is either of the other weapons likely to overtake the gun. The torpedo relies mainly upon stealth, the ram mainly upon a happy chance for effective use. Both stealth and chance have their place in war; stratagem and readiness, each in place, may contribute much. But the decisive issues of war depend upon the handling of masses with celerity and precision, according to certain general principles of recognized universality. Afloat such massed force, to be wielded accurately and rapidly, must consist of units not too numerous because of their smallness—as torpedo craft would be—nor too unwieldy because of their size. We may not be able to determine yet, in advance of prolonged experience of war, just what the happy mean may be corresponding in principle to the old seventy-four, but we may be reasonably sure that it will be somewhere in the ranks of the present battleships; and that in the range, accuracy and rapidity of their gun fire—especially when acting in fleets—will be found a protection which the small vessels that rely upon the torpedo or ram alone will not be able to overcome, though they may in rare instances elude."

"Concerning the frigates and sloops of our predecessors, their place is now taken and their duties will be done by the classes of vessels generically known as cruisers, protected or unprotected. The protection, the defensive element of strength, has reference mainly to the engines, to the motive power. The battery, the offensive factor, tends upon the whole to revert more and more to the development of fire, to utilizing the length of the vessel by multiplying the number of guns and diminishing their individual size; and the tendency is increased by the fact that, as such ships are expected to fight only vessels of their own kind, their probable target is penetrable by light guns. Speed is the great element in the efficiency of cruisers, and whatever the speed in smooth water, a great advantage inures to larger ships in heavy winds and seas. As for 'armored' cruisers, of which there are many, they belong rather to the class of battleships than of cruisers. Whatever the advantages of the particular ships, the name suggests a regrettable confusion of ideas."

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Col. Baldwin, 4th Inf., destroyed the insurgent arsenal at Patungan on Jan. 12, including a large number of tools for reloading small arms ammunition and for manufacture of shells for small arms, with copper and tin, and several thousand newly-made shells for various small arms. During the burning of one shed an explosion occurred, burning slightly three enlisted men.

Battery N, 6th Art., doing duty near Manila, has been lately rounding up insurgents. Not long ago one of the men captured two insurgents with fifty or sixty bolos in their possession. The weapons were concealed in an innocent-looking bundle of clothes. A private of the battery brought in an insurgent whom he seized on the Santa Mesa road. A search of the supposed amigo showed he was a sort of peripatetic military store-house, as he carried six cartridge belts, a pair of artillery officers' shoulder straps, a bolo and belt, and all of the regular outfit of a rebel officer.

The Manila "Freedom" of Dec. 24 described the new prison in Malate. Hitherto the so-called military prisoners have been kept at Bilibid, along with the criminal classes. In the future Bilibid will be utilized as a criminal prison only. Prisoners of war will hereafter be confined at the Cuartel de Malate, which will have accommodations for about 3,000 Filipinos. Capt. E. A. Millar, 6th Art., had charge of the work.

An important sanitary work has been begun at Manila, according to the local press, being nothing less than the dredging of the worst portion of the city moat—from the Pasig to the Santo Domingo gate. The object is to test the expense and extent of the work required to clean out the moat with a view to improving the sanitary conditions and yet preserve those historic relics, the walls of Old Manila.

The hospital ship Relief arrived at Manila on Jan. 7, having made the record time of twenty hours from Iloilo,

making an average speed of 10 1/2 knots. The greater majority of the southern islands were visited, the ship picking up invalids, 150 of whom were brought to Manila. Christmas and New Year's were spent in Cebu and entertainments of a high order were given by the Hospital Corps. Splendid health of the troops in the islands visited was reported, very little sickness being discovered. The Relief left Manila Dec. 4 and for more than a month was continually on the go.

The Manila "American" of Dec. 27 said: "The transport Burnside, that arrived from New York recently, with 400 miles of wire, will proceed south in a few days, where she will proceed to connect the different island points by cable, so that every important point in the south will be placed in close communication with Manila."

The Manila "Times" of Jan. 16 said: "What may correctly be termed a unique social affair will be given by the officers of the 20th Infantry on the evening of the 5th of next month. The entertainment will take the form of a reception and dance, and the unique feature consists in a utilization of the old Spanish wall for the purpose of a platform. The exact location is near the old saluting battery, and adjacent to Fort Santiago. It is intended by artificial means to make the platform large enough to accommodate all those who will attend. Nothing will be left undone to maintain the high social prestige already established in Manila by the officers of this organization."

According to Manila papers of Christmas week, the office of land transportation, hitherto a part of the Quartermaster's depot at Manila, has been separated and made a department in itself. It will comprise the office of land transportation; corrals, both the large ones on the river front and the hay corral in the walled city, Captain Butt remaining in charge. There is not a busier department in the Philippines than land transportation, there being at times as many as eight hundred or a thousand men at work at one time. At the close of the year there were over fifty thousand tons of forage in the corral, or over four months supply for the entire Archipelago. Half of this amount was stored in sheds, the other out of doors. The fight has been to prevent any of the latter becoming spoiled during the rains. Over 200 paulins covered the forage, each paulin being arranged so as to form a shed, weights being tied to hold down the ends. Unless a typhoon should strike the corral the hay and grain are almost as safe as under iron roofing. The value of round baling is seen when thus stored, as it does not absorb any dampness even when left in the rain.

The first concert held over a long distance telephone wire in the Philippines is claimed by the 43d Vol. Inf., when stationed at Caricari, island of Leyte. A detail at Jaro, twelve miles away, were the two "ends" of the audience. The concert was a great success.

Robbers entered the house of Lieut. Hugh C. Preston, 31st Vol. Inf., stationed at Zamboanga, the night of Dec. 31 and carried away a box containing clothing of the lieutenant and \$900 in U. S. currency. The Lieutenant had collected the money from soldiers in his company and placed it in the box over night, intending to put it in the safe in the morning.

The Manila "Times" of Jan. 15 said: "The 11th Cavalry, which was expected to leave Legaspi on the 25th of this month in order to get away by Feb. 1, will remain in the south two weeks longer by request of General Bell."

The American authorities at Iloilo, island of Panay, P. I., are reported to have discovered the existence of a far-reaching and extensive insurgent junta, the purpose of which has been to furnish money, food, clothing, arms and ammunition and every thing else required by the insurrecto forces. Already a large number of prominent people of various towns of Panay Island have been arrested and in many cases conclusive and damaging evidence has been secured, on which it is believed they can be convicted by military courts. The evidence shows that the junta was prepared to stop at nothing, not even murder. A correspondent of the Manila "Times" writing from Iloilo on Jan. 14, said that two military commissions, of which Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, 38th Vol. Inf., was president, and Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., U. S. A., Judge Advocate of the Department of the Visayas, and Capt. William G. Fleischauer, 38th Vol. Inf., were judge advocates, respectively, began trying the prisoners.

LIVELY CAMPAIGNING IN MINDANAO.

A stirring campaign is reported from the southern part of the island of Mindanao from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, 1900. Strongholds have been reduced, cuartels burned and the rebels badly scattered. Major M. M. McNamee with a portion of the 40th Vol. Inf. captured the town of Jemeniz and destroyed the stronghold in the mountains beyond the town. On the night of Nov. 27 the transport Carmen left Cagayan, Mindanao, with troops bound for the insurgent stamping ground of Jemeniz. Capt. John W. Green of G, whose company now occupies the station, was on board with his men, and Capt. Thomas Millar, with a detachment of 64 men of Co. H accompanied the expedition. Capt. Walter B. Elliott, of Oregueta and Major McNamee, the commander of the expedition were also on board.

Captain Green's company and Capt. Thos. L. McGirr's detachment went ashore at Oregueta on Nov. 28, and Captain Elliott, after increasing his command with detachments from Cos. E and I at Oregueta, made a night march of eighteen miles to Jemeniz. During the march, which was a very severe one, Private Holmes of Co. K was drowned while fording a deep and muddy river. At daylight next morning, Captain Elliott had the town of Jemeniz surrounded on three sides while Major McNamee attacked the pueblo from the front with Captain Millar's detachment, assisted by the gunboat under command of Captain McCarthy. The town was taken with little resistance, as most of the insurgents had fled to their stronghold in the hills.

Early on Dec. 2 Captain Green and his company were left to hold Jemeniz and the rest of the troops marched to the hills. As the command descended in single file into canyons, forded rivers and climbed rugged the insurgent resistance was kept up but the column pressed on. Captain Elliott, who had made a study of the country, handled the advance guard with skill. The narrow, muddy trail ascended through trees and brush 900 feet to the summit of the ridge. Captain McCarthy and his men kept well ahead with their fire-eating gun, which was carried in sections on the shoulders of the prisoners. Here the insurrectos had a splendid opportunity to inflict losses on the Americans, but the banditti took to their heels, and the stronghold was in Major McNamee's possession by 10 a. m. and soon burned to the ground. On the way back to Jemeniz, Lieutenant

Mastellar and ten men concealed themselves in a house during a halt. After the command left, an insurgent outpost put in an appearance and took station by the house. Lieutenant Mastellar's men killed two, wounded one and captured one.

On Dec. 3 Major McNamee with Captain McGirr and detachment marched to Mesamia and encountered insurgents, killing and wounding a number. The same day Captain Elliott marched his detachments to Oregueta, reaching there without opposition. On Dec. 4, Captain Millar accompanied Major McNamee on an expedition to Langario, Captain Green took command of his new post, and Lieut. Edward T. Paterson, with the Co. H detachment remained at Jemeniz. Captain Elliott and eighty men were landed at a point eight miles north of Langario on the morning of Dec. 5 and marched toward that pueblo. Major McNamee with twenty men and Captain McCarthy with 10 jockies attacked the town from the front. The insurgents fled, but were engaged by Captain Elliott on their way to the hills. A number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and six were captured.

IMPROVEMENT OF GOVERNORS ISLAND.

During the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill in the Senate on March 1 it was agreed to insert the following amendment: "Toward the enlargement of Governors Island, \$200,000, and for the erection of storehouses and other necessary buildings, in accordance with plans reported by a board composed of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. George L. Gillespie, and Col. Amos S. Klumb, dated July 2, 1900, \$300,000; in all, \$200,000."

On request of Mr. Allison a letter he had recently received from the Secretary of War was read, explaining thoroughly the necessity for this amendment. In this the Secretary called attention to the following facts: "The interests of the military administration call for the use of very extensive facilities in and about the harbor of New York for storehouses, wharves, administration buildings, and other land and structures for the conduct of the enormous business involved in the support of the Army and its operations."

"Ordinary economy would dictate to any private person that, having such a valuable property, admirably adapted to the purpose of his business, he should utilize it instead of allowing it to lie unused while hiring facilities from others."

"The execution of the plan is not only desirable upon ordinary business principles, but it is of primary importance as a matter of preparation for any exigency that may require the use of troops and of military supplies upon the Atlantic seaboard or at any point in the West Indies of Central America."

"If we construct an isthmian canal, it will be especially important that we should have some point where men, ships, and supplies can be readily brought together, so that without any such delays and confusion as were incident to the beginning of the Santiago expedition of 1898 an effective movement may be inaugurated. We have such a point in Governors Island."

"The great number of railroads with extensive terminal facilities converging at the harbor of New York, and the enormous travel and freighting passing over those roads adapted to meet the fluctuating demands of three millions and a half of people, would make it possible to send, without any previous special arrangements whatever, an army of any ordinary size and almost unlimited supplies for such an army to that point and put them on ship-board, provided only that we have the facilities at Governors Island for storage, the wharf accommodations for vessels and room for transshipment."

"The land which it is proposed to use, if acquired and filled, would add something over 70 acres to the present island, which is in the neighborhood of 57 acres."

"The first thing, manifestly, to be done toward carrying out the plan was to acquire the title to this additional land. To that I have addressed myself and have been securing the passage through the legislature of New York of a law authorizing the commissioners of the land office of the State to convey the land and cede jurisdiction to the United States."

PROMOTION OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

The Detroit "Free Press" publishes an article by Lieut.-Comdr. Francis O. Davenport, U. S. N., retired, in defense of Admiral Sampson, who was his classmate at the Naval Academy. The writer says: "In 1870 I requested that I might be placed upon the retired list of the Navy. I had lost my arm in 1863, which was a valid excuse, was sick, and, as they had more officers at that time than requisite, every one was much pleased to get rid of me."

"I have been frequently told since: 'If you had stayed on the active list you would have been an admiral now.'"

"An admiral! God save the mark! What is an admiral? A gentle, capable man, who has performed the most efficient and arduous service known in the American Navy, only to be maligned, called 'an arrant coward' in the Senate of the United States, which should be only too glad to be permitted to advance him to his proper rank."

"Oh, No! Francis, your head was eminently level—better, far better, the comparative obscurity of your life, and its consequent tolerable reputation; better 'incognito' than be detected in brilliant service to your country and be rewarded as is Sampson."

"Why, I read in the paper the other morning a lot of remarks by men who ought to know better. While affecting a modest knowledge of naval matters they condemn a gallant gentleman who is so far ahead of me that I would hardly dare to express an opinion in his presence on any subject, lest he convince me in his quiet, gentlemanly way that I was but one remove from an ass."

Commander Davenport explains at some length the reasons why, in his judgment, the promotion of warrant officers is impracticable, concluding as follows:

"The intent of the amendment to promote warrant officers is an evil one; it is impracticable, as I have shown, and is in direct violation of the Navy Department's contract. The department compels me to follow their routine of education, assuring me 'that straight is the road and narrow is the way', and then to admit another, without conditions, who seeks admission on second thought, having originally had totally different ambitions, is a breach of contract. If you throw down the barriers, why not destroy the school? Why the great expense of Annapolis Academy, if the self-made man knows it all, even beyond his own sphere of duty? When you want a Secretary of State, or of the Treasury, don't bother to get an educated lawyer, editor, poet or financier, as any old self-made farmer can give them points on currency and diplomacy that will simply paralyze the effects despotism of almost anywhere."

STATE TROOPS.

Major General Roe has announced the official percentages of organizations of the National Guard of New York at drills during the month of January last. The average attendance of the entire guard is 85.08 and is a high figure, especially as the Guard is now larger than ever before in its history. In the Regimental organizations, the 7th Regiment carries off the honors with a percentage of 92.60. The following are the percentages in order of merit: 7th Regiment, 92.60; 74th Regiment, 87.30; 2d Regiment of Separate Companies, 87.05; 23d Regiment, 86.91; 12th Regiment, 86.80; 13th Regiment, 84.29; 71st Regiment, 84.21; 9th Regiment, 81.92; 65th Regiment, 80.39; 47th Regiment, 79.70; 1st Regiment, 79.09; 8th Regiment, 78.50; 14th Regiment, 75.94; 22d Regiment, 75.16; 69th Regiment, 72.80.

Other organizations stand in this order: Signal Corps, 2d, 91.27; 3d, 90.87; 1st, 81.84; and 4th, 71.11; Cavalry, Squadron A, 91.47; Troop C, 86.67; Batteries, 1st, 93.73; 3d, 91.52; 2d, 87.26; and the 6th, 82.38; Separate Battalions, 1st 89.64; 3d, 83.90; 10th, 80.99; 2d, 80.54; and the 4th, 78.99.

The following bill was introduced this week in the New Jersey Legislature: "Be it enacted, etc.: 1. That whenever appointments or promotions are made or elections are held to fill any office in the National Guard of New Jersey, preference shall invariably be given to those officers and enlisted men who served in either the Civil or Spanish-American Wars. 2. No officer, enlisted man or civilian, who did not serve in either the Civil or Spanish-American Wars shall hereafter be appointed, promoted or elected to any office in the National Guard, while there are available within each regiment, troop, or battery, officers or enlisted men who did serve in either the Civil or Spanish-American Wars, provided that the necessary ability shall be possessed and the usual examinations shall be held in all cases. 3. The Adjutant-General shall be competent authority to determine the availability of any officer, enlisted man, or civilian for promotion, appointment or election under the provisions of this act."

The annual inspection of the 1st Battalion of Charleston was made on the afternoon of Feb. 22, on the parade grounds of the South Carolina Military Academy, by Col. Jno. D. Frost, Asst. A. G. and Insp. Gen., and Lieut.-Col. C. W. Kollock, 1st Cavalry. It was the most rigid that the battalion has ever had. At a banquet given on the night of the 22d, Col. Frost made the statement that the battalion was better equipped, disciplined, and drilled, than ever before, and particularly commended Major Schachte on the promptness with which the command had assembled and for the snap and vim with which the men executed the movements. The First Band, U. S. Artillery Corps, from the garrison in Charleston Harbor, acted as the regimental band, and the excellent marching of the battalion was in a large measure due to the splendid music furnished by this organization. After the inspection the battalion passed in review before the inspection officers and Colonel Wilson, C. S., and Lieutenant-Colonel Redding, A. D. C., of Governor McSwain's staff. After the review the battalion marched down to the "Washington Light Infantry" monument and presented arms to it.

The Spring games and reception of the Athletic Association of the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will be held at the Armory, Columbus avenue and 62d street, on Monday evening, March 18th, 1901. The following events are open to all amateurs, M. A. L., A. A. U., and N. C. A. Rules to govern: 60 yard dash, handicap; 440 yard race, handicap; 880 yard run, handicap; 440 yard hurdle race, handicap; one mile run, handicap; one mile bicycle race, handicap; two mile race, handicap; one mile bicycle race, novice. Prizes will be: Gold watch to first, gold stick pin to second, bronze medals to third. Club winning the most number of points will be given a handsome silver loving cup.

Entrance fee, fifty cents for each athletic event, and one dollar for first bicycle entry and fifty cents for each additional entry. Entries close on Wednesday, March 13th, 1901, with G. J. Murphy, secretary at the Armory, 62d street and Columbus avenue. Handicapping by official handicappers of the A. A. U. and N. C. A.

A joint review and drill held by the Old Guard of Manhattan and the 47th Regiment of Brooklyn, at the latter's armory on the evening of March 7, drew an audience which filled every seat in the building. The Old Guard were most enthusiastically received, and the words "Welcome Old Guard," was displayed by electric lights. The 47th in command of Colonel Eddy, paraded 8 companies of 20 files each, and the Old Guard, in command of Major Briggs, 4 companies of 12 files. Line of masses was formed for review by Adjutant-General Hoffman. He was accompanied by Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., Major C. O. Davis and Lieutenant Matlock attached to the staff of Governor Odell. Both organizations during the standing review were very steady. Several of the officers of the 47th while passing the colors, saluted by raising their helmets, despite the fact that chin straps were down, and helmet cords attached. They should in this case have saluted with the hand. In the passage, alignments and distances were well kept. Evening parade which followed was taken by Major Briggs of the Old Guard. It was a handsome ceremony. Only the 47th executed the manual of arms, during the parade, as the Old Guard still use the old Scott tactics. At 11.30 there was a grand military march led by General Hoffman, Colonel Eddy and Major Briggs. Among the many prominent officers present were: General McLeer, Col. Robert Avery, U. S. A., Gen. J. N. Meserole, Lieutenant Colonel Ridaback, 8th Regiment; Captain Rasquin, 3d Battery and others. The arrangements were perfectly carried out in every detail and reflected great credit on all concerned. The committees to whose indefatigable efforts the success of the event was due, include Adj. Robert P. Lyon, Capt. Belden, G. Rogers and M. Quincy; Lieut. Edward E. Blohm, and Major Briggs, ex-officio of the Old Guard; Lieut.-Col. H. H. Quick, Majors William H. Eddy and Henry C. Barthman; Capt. Joseph Hart, Harvey C. Lyon and Thomas E. Jackson; Battalion-Adj. Harry D. McCutcheon and Colonel Eddy, ex-officio, of the 47th.

The 69th New York, in command of Col. Duffy, made a very creditable showing at the review by Gen. Roe at its armory on the evening of March 7. Following evening parade, which was also well performed, Gen. Roe congratulated Colonel Duffy and his officers, on the progress made by the Regiment, under the lack of proper armory accommodations, which has been pointed out many times in the Army and Navy Journal.

1st Lieut. R. W. Bryan, formerly Company C, First Regiment North Carolina State Guard, having served

more than ten years, was, at his own request, placed on the retired list, Feb. 20.

Four companies of Illinois State Troops were ordered out at Carrollton March 1 to protect a negro from lynching. They succeeded in doing so.

The 9th New York Colonel Morris has passed the 700 mark in recruiting. General Wheeler, U. S. A., will shortly review the regiment.

General Roe will review the 12th Regiment, New York, Thursday evening, March 14.

An election in the 2d Brigade of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for Brigadier General, left vacant by the retirement of Brig.-Gen. W. A. Bancroft, resulted in the choice of Col. J. H. Whitney of the 5th Infantry on the fifth ballot. The new brigadier is a veteran of two wars. He went to the civil war as a private in Co. C, 39th Massachusetts Volunteers and was not mustered out until long after the surrender of Lee in 1865, and came back as first sergeant. He re-entered the old regiment in the militia as second lieutenant in January, 1867; and rose to the grade of 1st lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He took the 5th out on the second call during the War with Spain, only because the decision was made to send the two senior colonels and their commands from each brigade on the first call. The 5th was discharged at Greenville, S. C., March 31, 1899.

The 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., now numbers 833 officers and men, the largest membership in its history as a National Guard regiment. Twenty-two recruits were enlisted Monday, Feb. 25, and Q. M. Richards is kept busy at the armory three nights a week with several assistants providing uniforms. An innovation has been started by the board of officers, which promises to be very popular as well as of value. A silver plate bearing the name and date of rank of each officer now in the regiment has been placed on the back of each chair in the officers' room. Each officer will occupy his chair so long as he bears the rank inscribed upon the plate. If for example, Captain Blank is promoted major, vice Major White, deceased, resigned or promoted, a new plate for Major Blank will be placed on the chair formerly occupied by Major White, and below the latter's name plate. Likewise the lieutenant elected to succeed to the captaincy caused by Blank's promotion, will have a new plate, which will be put under the plate on the chair formerly occupied by Blank, and which will then be occupied by the new captain. Thus a complete record of all changes among the officers will be registered on the chairs.

A valuable trophy has been received at the armory of the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., from Capt. E. R. Tilton, a former officer of the regiment, now serving in the Volunteer Army in the Philippines. The trophy is the first American flag raised over the Island of Leyte.

A NAVY OFFICER ON CHINESE OPERATIONS.

According to Lieut. W. C. Davidson, U. S. N., who writes of operations in North China in the "Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute" for December, the Japanese Army was far ahead of all others in organization, discipline, endurance, equipment, and second to none in fighting. The detail to which their organization was perfected could best be seen on the battlefield, where their ammunition supply was so perfect that, besides looking after themselves, they still had time to assist the British and Americans in bringing ammunition from the city for the troops under fire. Our own wounded can testify to the efficiency of the Japanese Field Hospital Corps at Tien-Tsin, even when the Japanese loss was over 18 per cent. of the troops engaged. After the first day's fighting the Japanese were the only troops with any energy left. So badly were the Allies beaten that day that with an energetic foe they would have been annihilated.

There is an imputation cast upon the conduct of the French troops in Lieutenant Davidson's account of the holding of the railway station at Tien-Tsin. So heavy was the bombardment of the station by the Chinese that the defenders had to take shelter in the engine pits and cover themselves with railroad ties to avoid the flying bricks. The station was at first guarded by the Sikhs, the Wei-hai-wei Chinese regiment, two companies of French, a detachment of Russian troops and a company from the battalion of U. S. marines which had landed on July 9. When the Chinese made a determined effort to drive out this force hand-to-hand fighting took place, "whereupon," says our Navy chronicler, "the French troops withdrew across the river, delaying somewhat the advance across the pontoon bridge of a battalion of Japanese troops that were coming as reinforcements. Upon the arrival of the Japanese the Chinese were driven back." This is the only record we have so far seen of any foreign troops showing the white feather in the Chinese campaign.

Lieutenant Davidson, with his eye on the water side of the situation, carefully studied the different methods of landing from transports under varying conditions. In the beginning the Russians and the British used large lighters towed by tugs, but this was advisable only when the lighters could be towed direct to Tien-Tsin without stopping and the troops marched ashore. The best method of landing troops from outside the bar, and the one finally adopted by all nations, was to use light-draught river steamers which would carry from one to two battalions with supplies enough for forty-eight hours. These could load in all kinds of weather, were of only slightly greater draught than the lighters, and having their own steam were independent, so that in the river they were much safer and more easily handled, while the men were more comfortable on board and could be landed in better condition. Similar steamers were used for landing horses and artillery, and while slightly more expensive than lighters, they were also more expeditious and much more practicable, as there were landing docks to which the steamers could be made fast at any stage of the tide. The greatest objection to using long lighters was the danger of grounding in the river bends at high water or on a falling tide and having to remain until the next high water, frequently blocking the river or forcing other vessels to go aground.

After landing, the troops were transported to the front in various ways, the Russians and the Americans using the railway almost entirely, although some tugs and lighters were also used on the river. The British used tugs and lighters after their troops had been landed from steamers at their station at Sin ho, a few miles above Tongku. The Japanese used the railway until it was turned over to the Russians, after which they marched their troops overland via the Taku road to Tien-Tsin and found it a very practical method.

Lieutenant Davidson's article is accompanied by maps which would be more elucidative if arrows were used to indicate the direction of the line of march of the various columns.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Under date of March 8, President Taft of the Philippine Commission cabled to President McKinley a resume of the conditions in the Archipelago. From Jan. 1 firearms to the number of 1,127 have been captured and 1,368 surrendered. The captures and surrenders were due to the co-operation of the natives. Since November 5,000 bolomen have surrendered in Ilocos and 1,000 in Albay and Camarines. Offensive attacks by insurgents are now of rare occurrence. The Federal party, which favors American control, is spreading fast in all parts of the islands. In the three weeks prior to March 3 provincial governments were established in Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Bulacan and Bataan, the last two Tagalog provinces. The Commission was to sail March 11 to establish governments in Southern provinces and in Iloilo and Mindanao. President Taft says conditions were never so favorable as now to the restoration of complete peace, the small engagements being only the result of increased activity of the Army after the close of the wet season.

Recent fighting in the province of South Ilocos, Luzon, included an attack of the rebels on the town of Santa Maria, where they were beaten off by the Americans, who pursued them into the mountains. The loss to the town's defenders was one soldier wounded and one native scout and two civilians killed. While Washington's Birthday festivities were in progress at Cebu, Island of Samar, under auspices of the Federal party, the rebels attacked the town in force, but were driven off in disorder. This activity has been taken as going to confirm the rumor that insurgents from neighboring islands are concentrating on Samar. Capt. Percival G. Lowe, with a detachment of the 25th Infantry, captured a ladrone camp in the mountains of Nueva Ecija, Northern Luzon, and killed the leader, the notorious Angel Mirandi. Lieut. George C. Lewis, with a detachment of the 3d Infantry, has had five skirmishes with the insurgents in the Pampanga swamps. The enemy was routed and sixteen rifles were secured.

A band of 200 rebels under General Caballos was attacked by Lieutenant West, with a detachment of the crew of the gunboat Laguna de Bay, near Cavinta, Province of Laguna. After a brisk fight of half an hour the insurgents, who were dispersed, lost six killed and fourteen captured. A detachment of the 47th Vol. Infantry met a force of insurgents in the Province of Albay, killing eighteen, and later another body, killing nine. The Americans had no casualties. A squad of the 18th Infantry surprised a band of ladrones at Moosin, Island of Panay, killing six of them and capturing five rifles. A peace commission is negotiating with the insurgents in Northern Panay, and there is a prospect of an early surrender.

A wagon train and a detachment of the Signal Corps, together with six Macabebe scouts, were attacked by the insurgents about midway between the towns of Silang and Das Marinas, in Cavite Province. Three Americans were killed and two of the scouts were wounded, while one man is missing. Four horses and one mule were killed. Lieutenant Steele had a hot fight with insurgents on the Upper Layaog River, Island of Leyte. The enemy, numbering 42 rifles and 100 bolomen, the combined bands of Kapile, Moxica and Espina, were strongly entrenched, but were defeated.

In the Province of Bulacan, just north of Manila, where civil government was established in the last days of February, the insurgent Colonel Morels is still operating with a force of 300 men. Nevertheless, sentiments of peace and satisfaction with American sovereignty appear to be as prevalent here as in the provinces in which governments have previously been organized. The government cable has been finished to the Island of Jolo, in the Sulu group, and messages are now transmitted to all the southern islands.

COL. HENRY G. SHARPE.

Col. Henry G. Sharpe of the Subsistence Department, who has received his promotion from lieutenant colonel under the Army bill, is at present assistant to General John F. Weston, Commissary General, U. S. A. He is expected, upon the retirement of the latter officer, to succeed him as chief of that important branch. He was born in New York in 1858, and was long on the staff of General Grant. He is a son of the late Gen. George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port of New York. Colonel Sharpe was appointed to the Military Academy at the age of 18 and in 1880 was appointed 2d lieutenant of the U. S. 4th Inf. He served on the frontier for a short time, but resigned in the summer of 1882. In the succeeding year President Arthur appointed him a captain and commissary. He served in New York City as Post Commissary at the Military Academy in the Departments of the Platte and of the Columbia, and at Portland, Ore. For several years he was in charge of the purchasing depot at St. Louis, later went to Boston, and in 1893 performed the onerous and important duties of chief commissary of the Army concentrating at Chickamauga. He went to Porto Rico with the invading Army, on General Brooke's staff, and before his present service was in charge of the supply depot at Chicago.

The Minneapolis "Journal" of Feb. 23 publishes an excellent portrait of Colonel Sharpe, and says: "Colonel Sharpe is a clever writer and a close student of military science and all that touches his profession. While stationed at St. Louis he wrote a book on 'The Art of Subsisting Armies in War.' It traces the rise and development of the art of supplying armies, and is an admirable historical narrative. He also wrote an essay on 'The Art of Supplying Armies in the Field as Exemplified during the Civil War,' and won the first prize offered in 1895 by the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States. Colonel Sharpe translated from the French 'The Supply of the Armies of Frederick the Great and Napoleon,' by Ch. Aubry; and in collaboration with Capt. H. F. Kendall, U. S. A., also translated from the French 'Notes on the Supply of an Army During Active Operations,' by C. Espanet. Colonel Sharpe enjoys the reputation of being one of the most accomplished and best equipped officers who ever belonged to the commissary corps. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the history, scope and details of the Subsistence Department; has analyzed all the multifarious articles of food that are purchased or procured for the Army, and which go from the supply depots of the Government to the stomach of the soldier. He has touched every field of activity in his department. He served in the line, where soldier life is at close range and can be seen in all its phases. Besides being a gifted man, he has a lofty ideal of his profession, and happily combines the qualities of a soldier with the heart and graces of a gentleman."

ARMY.

(Continued from page 671.)

to the Provost Marshal General, Manila, for duty. (Jan. 9, D. P.)

The following is an extract from the official report of Col. Arthur Murray, commanding 43d Inf., U. S. V., dated May 18, 1900, to the adjutant general, Department of the Visayas, relating to an engagement at Rinongas, Leyte, P. I., May 6, 1900:

"Of the individual officers deserving of special mention for gallantry under fire I should name Major L. C. Andrews, 43d Inf., whose coolness and courage as displayed at all times during the fight, and especially at the rear entrance to the fort was superb; Major Henry D. Snyder, regimental surgeon, 43d Inf., who gallantly kept with the head of the attacking column and when called upon to care for wounded men under fire at short range unhesitatingly responded to the call; Capt. W. L. Goldsborough, 43d Inf., who bravely led his men single file through the narrow passage at the rear entrance to the fort into the midst of the enemy." Captain Goldsborough during the war with Spain served in the 71st New York.

4TH INFANTRY—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

1st Lieut. Theodore Levack, 4th Inf., having tendered his resignation is discharged, to take effect March 12 (March 2, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. DUVALL.

2d Lieut. Joseph Moore, 4th Inf., is honorably discharged, to take effect March 15, 1901. (Mch. 6, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. J. A.

BUCHANAN.

Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, P. R. Regiment, commanding district of Porto Rico, will proceed Feb. 19, to Henry Barracks, P. R., and thence to Ponce, P. R., for the purpose of making inspections of these posts. (Feb. 18, Dist. P. R.)

1st Lieut. A. O. Seaman, P. R. Regiment, and a detachment will proceed to Aibonito for duty. (Henry Barracks, Feb. 19.)

MILITARY ACADEMY—COL. A. L. MILLS.

Sick leave until August 23, 1901, is granted to Cadet Henry A. Young, 3d Class, U. S. M. C. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Major James B. Hickey (promoted from captain, 8th Cav.), to the 11th Cav., to date from Feb. 2, 1901; Major Edward J. McClelland (promoted from captain, 2d Cav.), to the 12th Cav., to date from Feb. 2, 1901; Major Levi P. Hunt (promoted from captain, 10th Cav.), to the 13th Cav., to date from Feb. 2, 1901; Major Cuniffe H. Murray (promoted from captain, 4th Cav.), to the 4th Cav., to date from Feb. 2, 1901; Major Charles A. Varnum (promoted from captain, 7th Cav.), to the 7th Cav., to date from Feb. 2, 1901; Major Alfred C. Sharpe (promoted from captain, 2d Inf.), to the 2d Inf., to date from Feb. 2, 1901. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Jacob B. Rawies, Art. Corps, president of the examining board appointed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, Capt. Oliver E. Wood, Capt. Edward Davis, Capt. Joseph M. Califf, Capt. Charles W. Hobbs and Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, Art. Corps; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav.; Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav.; Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. August C. Nissen, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James S. Parker, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alga P. Berry, 10th Inf. (March 2, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. William A. Rafferty, 5th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Noel S. Bishop, H. Q. A.; Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav. (Mch. 5, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of artillery officers to consist of Major Frank Thorp, Art. Corps, and 1st Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., Art. Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the examination of 2d lieutenants of cavalry and infantry for transfer to the artillery arm of the service. The following named officers will report before the above board for examination as to their fitness for transfer: 2d Lieut. George M. Brooke, 5th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 2d Inf., now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Feb. 25, D. L.)

EXAMINATION FOR COMMISSIONS.

The C. O., Fort Hancock, N. J., will direct Private Bernard Holzgrebe, 48th Co., Coast Art., to proceed to Governors Island, for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (March 5, D. E.)

The C. O., Fort Myer, will direct Private Edward L. Manson, Troop L, 5th Cav., to proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (March 6, D. E.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon their own application are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. Frank Byrne, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; Chief Musician John F. Boyer, band, 15th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Charles Beas, 1st Regt., Field Art.; 1st Sergt. Salmon H. Thompson, 8th Cav.; Private John W. McNeice, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.; Private John Grant, Co. H, 24th Inf.; Cook John Harrington, Co. K, 5th Inf. (Feb. 21, H. Q. A.)

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list: Q. M. Sergt. Henry Badgery, 3d Cav.; Q. M. Sergt. Samuel Alexander, Troop A, 10th Cav.; Com. Sergt. Patrick Lynch, U. S. A.; Hos. Stew. Thomas Griffith, Hospital Corps, 1st Regt.; Thomas Farrell, Co. B, 6th Inf.; 1st Sergt. James H. Simmons, Co. L, 23d Inf.; Cook James McCue, Co. D, 2d Inf. (Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

S. O., MARCH 7, H. Q. A.

These assistant surgeons, volunteers, recently appointed, will report at San Francisco for transportation to Manila: Capt. James S. Kennedy, Capt. Frank P. Kenyon, Capt. Dwight B. Taylor, Major Lincoln C. Andrews, 43d Inf.

1st Lieut. James H. Little, 42d Inf., honorably discharged service, take effect March 17. Capt. John J. Oliver, 48th Inf., having resigned is discharged. Capt. Edwin H. Fitzgerald, 30th Inf., honorably discharged.

These assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Col. Edward M. Hayes to 13th Cav., will remain on duty with 4th Cav.; Col. T. C. Lebo to 14th Cav., will remain on duty with 1st Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper to 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Egerly to 10th Cav.

These transfers are made: Lieut. Col. Richard H. Pratt from 14th to 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper from 15th to 14th Cav.

2d Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Art. Corps, is transferred from 17th Company, Coast Art., to 4th Field Battery, and will join at Washington Barracks.

Leave for twenty days granted Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Art. Corps.

G. O. No. 26, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 3, publishes the act of Congress making appropriation for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

G. O. No. 27 of March 8, H. Q. A., A. G. O., publishes following acts of Congress: 1. To amend section 1225, Revised Statutes, relating to detail of retired officers at educational institutions. 2. Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense. 3. To prevent the abuse of military justice and for other purposes.

G. O. 6, JAN. 15, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Catbalogan, Island of Samar, of which Major C. L. G. Anderson, surgeon, 23d Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. R. J. Arnold, 23d Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Pvt. Jacob D. Henderson, Company C, 23d Inf., U. S. V., on a charge of "murder." The specification alleged that Pvt. Jacob D. Henderson, Co. C, 23d Inf., did, in time of war, wilfully, feloniously and with malice aforethought murder Herbert Chase, corporal of Company D, 23d Inf., by shooting him with an Army rifle, Krag-Jorgensen model, on the 27th of October, 1900, from the effects of which Chase died about half an hour afterwards on the same day. This at or near Catbalogan, Samar, P. I. The court found the accused guilty of the specification, except the words "wilfully, feloniously and with malice aforethought, murder and," and substituting therefor the words "without just cause or provocation," and of the excepted words not guilty, and of the substituted word guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except the word "murder," substituting therefor the word "manslaughter;" of the excepted words not guilty of the substituted word guilty. Private Henderson was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged with loss of all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for fifteen years. The sentence was approved by General Bates.

G. O. 2, FEB. 9, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes tables which exhibit the result of small arms practice in the Dept. of California, for the season of 1900.

G. O. 4, FEB. 20, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Publishes instructions from the War Department to accelerate as much as possible the enlistment of white recruits for mounted and dismounted service in the Philippines.

G. O. 2, FEB. 15, DEPT. OF EAST.

Publishes instructions for the information and guidance of post commissaries in the Dept. of the East.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB*—Arrived at Seattle, Jan. 27.

ALMOND BRANCH*—Out of charter.

ARGYLE*—Out of charter.

ALGOA*—Out of charter.

ATHENIAN*—Out of charter.

AZTEC*—Arrived in San Francisco Feb. 28.

BELGIAN KING*—Out of charter.

BURNSIDE*—Arrived at Manila Dec. 6.

BUCKINGHAM*—Out of charter.

BUPORD*—Sailed from Manila Feb. 10 for San Francisco.

CALIFORNIAN*—Out of charter.

CONEMAUGH*—Out of charter.

CROOK*—Arrived at New York Dec. 22.

EGBERT*—Arrived at Manila.

FEDERICA*—Out of charter.

FLINTSHIRE*—Out of charter at San Francisco, Cal.

GARONNE*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 7.

GRANT*—Arrived at Manila Feb. 12.

HANCOCK*—Sailed from Manila Feb. 17 for San Francisco.

NDIANA*—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 27.

INGALLS*—At New York.

KINTUCK*—Arrived at Seattle March 2.

KILPATRICK*—Sailed from Manila Feb. 17 for San Francisco.

KVARREN*—Out of charter.

LAWTON*—Arrived at Manila March 1.

LEELANAW*—Out of charter.

LENNOX*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Jan. 10.

LOGAN*—Sailed from Manila March 1 for San Francisco.

MCLELLAN*—Arrived at Havana March 6.

McPHERSON*—Aground on coast Cuba.

MEADE*—Arrived at San Francisco March 1.

OOPACK*—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5 for Manila.

PAKLING*—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 8.

PENNSYLVANIA*—Arrived at San Francisco March 2.

PORT ALBERT*—Arrived at Seattle Feb. 20.

PORT STEVENS*—Out of charter.

RAWLINS*—Arrived at New York March 3.

RELIEF*—At Manila.

ROSECRANS*—Sailed from Manila Jan. 16 for Guam.

SAMOA*—Sailed from Nagasaki Feb. 18 for San Francisco.

SEDGWICK*—Arrived at New York March 2.

SEWARD*—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.

SHERMAN*—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 7.

SHERIDAN*—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 16 for Manila.

SLAM*—Out of charter.

STRATHGYLE*—Out of charter.

SUMNER*—Sailed from Nagasaki March 2 for Manila.

TEHR*—At New York, N. Y.

TEHYRA*—Sailed from Manila Feb. 20 for Portland.

THOMAS*—Arrived at Manila Jan. 18.

UNIVERSE*—Out of charter at San Francisco.

WARREN*—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 2.

WESTMINSTER*—Out of charter.

WRIGHT*—Sailed from New York Jan. 22 for Manila.

WYFIELD*—Out of charter.

WILHELMINA*—Out of charter.

*Means chartered vessels.

COLONEL THOMPSON DINES THE CADETS.

When the Naval Cadets arrived in Washington on the 4th of March to take part in the Inauguration ceremonies Col. Robert M. Thompson, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868, asked and readily obtained permission from Admiral Crowsinshield to give them a dinner while they were in the city. Col. Thompson was in Washington at that time with Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, the Colonel being on his staff, and he entertained the cadets in his usual generous way. Familiar with the inaugural ceremonies, and knowing that the cadets would be in line for some time while the Vice-President was being sworn in, he made use of that time by giving the cadets a dinner in the dining rooms at the top of the Congressional Library. This was indeed fortunate for the cadets, as it rained all the time they were at dinner.

When the Colonel asked the caterer of the rooms to dine the cadets the latter proposed to dine them in one room and leave the other room for the public. Colonel Thompson realized that such an arrangement would result in only half of the cadets being dined at one time, and that the chances were that the other half would go without their dinner. The Colonel in his usual earnest way said: "No, that won't do, if I am to entertain the cadets I propose to entertain all of them at the same time. I am willing to charter your whole outfit at your own price."

An arrangement was immediately made for both rooms. Then it was found that there was not china or chairs enough to accommodate all at once. That was soon remedied by the Colonel who took matters in his own hands, rented the necessary china from one party and obtained the chairs from the Navy Yard. It was then discovered that soap and towels were wanted. Knowing the usual cleanly habit of the cadets, towels and cakes of soap were immediately purchased in large quantities. Before giving the order for the dessert the Colonel kindly asked the Cadets what they would like, and on learning that they preferred ice-cream, he obtained all there was to be had, upon short notice, in the city of Washington. While the cadets were at dinner their young lady friends in Washington, and there were many of them, found places by their side, which added greatly to the pleasure of all concerned, especially Colonel Thompson.

The Naval cadets are fortunate in having such a generous and kind friend. Colonel Thompson's inter-

est in Naval affairs at large is constant. He has already done much for the whole Navy through his influence, which is far reaching.

FIREPROOFING FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says that the completion of the Cressy, said to be the first ship in the British Navy fitted with non-flammable woodwork, and the rumors that some men in the new Royal yacht had been made ill by fumes from fire-resisting wood, have again attracted attention to this particular material of ship construction. All experiments have been in the direction of impregnating the wood with a fire-resisting medium in solution, and by evaporation leaving a deposit of crystals which form the protection. It is well known that many substances being good fire-resisters can be used for this purpose and over sixty years ago Faraday experimented with, amongst other things, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, borax and tungstate of soda. None of these proved entirely satisfactory, for it was necessary to find the substance which, besides having fire-resisting qualities, would not absorb moisture nor corrode metals, and would be comparatively cheap.

The chemical ingredients most used at present for the solution, according to the London "Engineer," are ammonium sulphate and phosphate, to which is sometimes added a little borax or zinc sulphate. With regard to the statements that charcoal fires were used on board the Royal yacht to dry out acids in the non-flammable wood, and that the fumes had caused illness amongst the workmen, it is obvious that such could not possibly be the case. There are no acids, but merely harmless chemicals, and if any bad effects resulted to the workmen they must have been caused by the fumes of the charcoal.

PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

During his tour of duty as Chief Constructor of the Navy Admiral Hichborn placed in the office of the Chief Constructor a series of seven paintings, illustrating four hundred years of progress in this science—from the Caravels of Columbus, in 1492, to the Pennsylvania Class of Battleships, of 1901. In addition to this series, and as a climax to the story of naval progress, he added a large painting of the Battle of Santiago de Cuba. Almost all the vessels engaged in this action were from designs of which Admiral Hichborn had supervision.

The time selected for the painting was about 10.20 o'clock a. m., in position 4, as shown on "Chart showing positions of ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron and those of the United States fleet in the battle of July 3, 1898, off Santiago de Cuba," published by the Bureau of Navigation. This position is off Cabrera Point, looking eastward. The Spanish ships are seen close in shore, the Viscaya leading and the Colon following, the Maria Teresa and Oquendo, on fire, turning to run in shore, and the torpedo boats Furor and Pluton practically destroyed. The American fleet is shown in the foreground with the Brooklyn in the lead, followed by the Oregon and Texas, while in the distance are seen the Iowa, Indiana and the auxiliary yacht Gloucester. The engagement at this time and in this position was probably the most exciting and picturesque of any during the battle, and its portrayal by the artist is very realistic and inspiring.

This painting probably is as truthful a representation of the battle of Santiago de Cuba as if the artist had painted it from actual sight, because of the advice and experience of officers engaged in this action having been sought and given.

The camper who has been in the habit of lumbering up his tent with a choice collection of wood as a precaution against rainy weather will appreciate the comfort, convenience and compactness of the Keros Camp Stove, advertised in another column. This stove which generates gas from ordinary kerosene, uses no wick and produces no smoke or soot, may be regulated by a self-cleaning needle valve, from a gentle simmering heat to a temperature of 2,000 deg. Fahrenheit. It is small enough to be easily carried by a canoeist, is sufficiently powerful to cook meals for a large party, and its fuel is easily procurable at any country cross road store. Safety of this stove is guaranteed, and its low price puts it within the reach of every one.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, March 2. Report following arrivals on transport Meade: General Freeman, Capt. Fitzgerald, 30th, and Van Way, 3d Inf.; Lieuts. Byroade, 1st; Bridges, 2d; Corbett, 30th; Little, 42d, and Andrews, assistant surgeon, 48th Inf. 11th Cav., 556 enlisted men and following officers: Colonel Lockett, Major Ghiselin, surgeon; Captain Beasley and Lieutenant Lawraon, assistant surgeons; Captains Young, King, Davidson, Arndt, Agnew and Green, and Lieutenants Parks, Gustin, Gignoux, Cotchett, Enslow, Morris, Cheatham, Lincoln, McKelvey, White, Jr., Rethorst, Jennings, Jones and Gaskill. Two contract nurses, 38 sick soldiers, nine insane soldiers, 43 military convicts, 22 discharged soldiers, eight Hospital Corps men, one enlisted man as guard, two furloughed soldiers, ten remains of deceased soldiers.

Died at sea.—Pvt. John E. Fleury, E, 2d Cav., 25th ult., chronic tuberculosis.

SHAFTER.

Tien-Tsin, March 2. Feb. 23: The following casualties have occurred since last report: At Tungchow, Feb. 23, Pvt. Eugene L. Lyon, Co. I, 9th U. S. Inf., pneumonia.

CHAFFEE.

Havana, March 2. Death report: Feb. 20 to 23, Morro Castle, Santiago. Sergt. Joseph Downey, K, 8th Cav., died 27th of pneumonia and endocarditis.

WOOD.

Manila, March 1. Logan sailed March 1 via Nagasaki with General Young and Hare, 25 officers, 789 enlisted men, 2d Regiment, U. S. Vol. Inf.; 21 officers, 785 enlisted men, 34th Regiment U. S. Vol. Inf.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, March 3. Transport Lawton arrived March 1.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, March 4. Following military passengers arrived on the transport Pennsylvania: 35th Regiment Inf., 600 enlisted men and following officers: Colonel Grove, Lieutenant Colonel Luhn, Major Straub, surgeon; Lieutenant Johnson, Captains Booth and Craig, Lieutenants Goehr, Bach, McGee, Davidson, McGowan, Petty, Brown, Bergstrom and Norton, four Hospital Corps men, 50 discharged and 11 military prisoners.

SHAFTER.

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 4. Asst. Surg. Gustave Moret, Porto Rico Regiment, died at Henry Barracks yesterday morning of anemia, peritonitis.

SWIFT, Major.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers Coptic, March 7; American Maru, March 15; City of Pekin, March 23; Gaelic, March 30; Hong Kong Maru, April 9; China, April 17; Doric, April 25; Nippon Maru, May 3. All the above steamers belong to the Pacific S. S. Co.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of India, March 25; Empress of Japan, April 15; Empress of China, May 6. For Honolulu and Sydney: Warrimoo, March 8; Miowera, April 5.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Olympia, March 14; Tacoma, April 11, and Duke of Fife, April 25; Queen Adelaide, May 8.

Steamer of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney as follows: Ventura, March 12.

To rebuild wasted tissue and fortify the system against the sudden changes of fall and winter, doctors recommend DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters.—Advt.

BORN.

DAVIS.—At Angel Island, Cal., Feb. 17, 1901, to the wife of Capt. Alex. M. Davis, U. S. A., a son, Edward Davis.

GEORGE.—At Fort Wright, Spokane, Wash., Feb. 12, to the wife of Capt. Chas. P. George, 16th Inf., a daughter, Jennie Graham George.

HAIGHT.—At Lenox, Mass., Feb. 24, 1901, to the wife of Lieut. Charles Sidney Haight, 4th U. S. Cav., a daughter.

RICE.—At Sewickley, Pa., March 6, to Elizabeth Huntington McVay, wife of Ensign George B. Rice, U. S. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

MORGAN-STEINWENDER.—At the home of the bride, 145 West 93d street, New York City, by Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain Military Academy, West Point, Lieut. Gad Morgan, 15th U. S. Inf., to Miss Cecelia Caroline Steinwender.

DIED.

HEIBERGER.—At Washington, D. C., March 6, F. J. Heiberger, retired merchant tailor.

IRWIN.—At Orchard Lake, Mich., Feb. 28, Capt. David A. Irwin, U. S. A., retired.

KILLIN.—At Everett, Mass., Feb. 23, Mrs. M. J. L. Killin, wife of Chief Bsn. J. J. Killin, U. S. N.

SMITH.—At Portland, Oregon, March 3, 1901, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, U. S. A., retired.

STEWART.—At San Francisco, March 5, 1901, Walter E. Stewart, Jr., formerly 2d Lieutenant 3d U. S. Inf., who resigned Jan. 31, 1901.

VOLKMAR.—At Passaic, N. J., March 4, Col. William J. Volkmar, U. S. A., retired.

WILLIAMS.—At Boston, Mass., March 5, 1901, Henry Williams, brother of Capt. Ephraim Williams, U. S. A., retired, a resident of Deerfield, Mass.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

A healthy appetite, pure blood and tranquil nerves, come from taking the Food Drink—

Malt-Nutrine

Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

The 36th Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Grove, from Manila, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 2, for muster out.

The 11th Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Lockett, arrived at San Francisco March 1, for muster out.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. A. R.—A Sergeant of Engineers receives \$45 per month during his first year's service. At the end of ten years he receives \$50 per month and an additional \$1 per month for each subsequent period of 5 years.

G. H. H.—Address P. H. Weyranch, 25th Inf., U. S. V., care Chief Surgeon, Division of Philippines, Manila.

T. B. B. asks the official width for trimmings (braid) on officer's blouse. Answer.—1 1/4 inches wide.

A READER.—The point you bring up has not yet been decided, but the chances are that a soldier so discharged will receive full travel pay.

J. M. asks if a soldier serving twenty years in the Marine Corps or Army is entitled to any pension if he does not desire to go to the soldier's home. Answer.—No.

J. P. F.—We suggest that you write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. State your desire to become a member of the Manila police force, your service, if any, qualifications, etc., and ask him to refer the application in the proper direction. On receipt by him such action as he may find necessary will be taken.

H. D.—Influence may help you to get your discharge from the Army, but you would do well to make application through your company commander. Ask your 1st sergeant to let you read Circular 50, A. G. O., Dec. 18, 1900.

INFANTRY.—You are not eligible for transfer to Artillery except you can mutually transfer with a 1st lieutenant of that arm. See Sec. 9 of Act of Congress, approved Feb. 2, 1901 (G. O. 9, A. G. O., 1901).

TRUMPETER.—A soldier now in the Regular Army can apply through his commanding officer for transfer to one of the new organizations. Whether his request will be granted is another thing. Likely if his service and character warrant it, it will.

C.—Superintendents of National Cemeteries are civilians, but must be former soldiers. The rules governing appointments are published in G. O. 37, A. G. O., April 18, 1877, which is still in force.

T. E. M.—You seem to be entitled to one month's extra pay. Submit your claim to the Auditor of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

S. H. W.—An officer of a volunteer regiment receives pay only to the date of his muster out (discharge). An officer of the Regular Army holding a commission in a Volunteer regiment in the Philippines will not, as a rule, return with it to the U. S.

J. H.—There is no provision in the law for the promotion to 2d lieutenant of non-commissioned officers. If enlisted men pass the board for commissions they are appointed.

J. F. L.—Your best plan is to present your case in writing to your commanding officer and ask him to forward it to the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, D. C., with request that your record may be straightened out. Judging from your record as you gave it to us there should be no difficulty in having your entire service counted towards retirement.

A. A. L., SPOKANE.—Judging from your record, etc., as given in your letter your chance for appointment as an officer in the Porto Rico regiment should be good, but you do not state your age. As you served in the Civil War your present age may be a bar, notwithstanding your qualifications.

J. R. S.—As you appear to live in Chicago why not go to the Headquarters, Dept. of the Lakes, Pullman Building, in that city, ask to see the Adjutant General of the Dept. and he will give you full information in the matter of clerkships, etc.

F. R. B. asks: What is the uniform of a company cook of an engineer company, also in what order should the names of enlisted men appear on the muster and pay rolls of an engineer company. Answer.—There is no prescribed uniform, especially for a cook of an engineer company. The names appear on the muster roll the same as in any other company. Ask your 1st sergeant to show you a returned muster roll.

SOLDIER.—As a result of the acceptance by the House of Representatives on March 1 of the Senate amendments to the Army bill the provision to give two months' extra pay to the officers and men of those organizations serving abroad during the Spanish War who did not receive this pay under the act of 1899 was stricken out, as was also the provision for allowing families of deceased enlisted men \$35, and families of deceased officers \$75 for funeral expenses.

F. W.—Write to Adjutant General's office for names desired. To become a non-commissioned officer in the new artillery corps much depends upon your efficiency and knowledge of artillery matters. Get your battery commander to recommend you.

MRS. L. A. M.—The U. S. S. Topeka sailed from Barbados Feb. 21 for Washington, D. C., to take part in the inauguration ceremonies. You will find the latest news we have concerning movements of Navy ships in our ship list each week.

H. B. H. asks: If a Hospital Corps man enlisting in September, '99, is entitled to a discharge on or before June, 1901, and is his enlistment effected in any way by new Army bill. Answer.—No.

G. J. S. asks: Whether battery or regimental commanders make the appointments of battery Q. M. sergeants, as their seems to be quite a difference about the same. Answer.—There being no regimental commanders now, this is a question which will soon have to be determined by the War Dept. Some think the "district"

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commanders should make them, others the chief of

ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant Stuart's commission was mailed to him Feb. 16, 1901, and should be received about March 4, 1901. He has been ordered to remain at Fort Davis until further orders, which means he will probably not go to Manila with his regiment, the 10th Inf. Mail should reach him all right from now on.

J. T. M.—The salary of a dental surgeon is \$1,800 per annum, with quarters and allowance.

H. L. B.—It is held by the Paymaster General's Office that you are not entitled under your second enlistment to consider it as the beginning of your fourth clothing year under the five-year clothing enlistment. No paymaster will pay his claim but it is suggested you make a claim and forward it to the Comptroller for decision.

N. M.—The officers of the lower grades in the Philippine Provisional Regiment will probably be enlisted men in the Regular Service and the field officers will undoubtedly be commissioned officers in our Service.

G. M. S.—We advise that you write to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for the information you desire.

P. J. R.—It is now understood that the National Guard of New York will not be ordered to the Pan-American Exposition as a body. There is no appropriation, and the matter has never come up officially. Organizations may visit there at their own expense.

R. A. S.—Apprentices in the Navy are furnished free of charge an outfit of clothing valued at \$45. In all probability if the father of an apprentice became so disabled physically as to be unable to support himself the son would be discharged upon statement to Navy Dept. Write to the American News Co., New York City, for the book you desire, and they may be able to get it for you. A commanding officer of a ship can grant shore leave to apprentices in good standing.

READING MATTER.—Those desiring to contribute reading matter to soldiers in the Philippines should send them to Mrs. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., care Major C. C. Walcott, Jr., Hospital Aid Society, Manila, P. I.

NORTHFIELD asks: (1) What trumpet calls are played through twice? Answer.—Assembly of trumpeters or first call, assembly and drill call are repeated. (2) Being in column of fours at a halt what is the command for forming on right into line? Answer.—Forward march on right into line. (3) Why is tattoo written in three parts when Par. 78 Inf. Reg. does not mention it as being played by the field music united? Answer.—Tattoo is written for 3 trumpets, 1st, 2d and 3d. The first trumpet has the regular tattoo, the second and third can be omitted, though the three combined make it a pretty call. (4) Does the entire field music continue in front of the guard, when the guard passes in review, after the band turns out opposite the officers of the day? If so, when are the musicians not included in the musicians of the guard dismissed? Answer.—When the old guard marches off it is preceded by the field music to the place of dismissal when the field music and guard are dismissed. (5) Marching in quick time, is it possible for a company to form on right into line in double time so that the company may be formed in line without halting? Answer.—No.

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BRITISH MILITARY MISMANAGEMENT.

Sir Henry Colville made a home thrust at military mismanagement in South Africa when he said that he could not admit "that military operations should be influenced by questions of social position, or that the safety of 500 Yeomanry (millionaires though some of them might be) was of more importance than that of 4,000 Highlanders or the success or failure of an important military movement."

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" says: "From the flutter which it has caused among the more conservative of the Service journals in England and the press generally, it is evident that the statement issued by Sir Henry Colville as to his part in the surrender of the 13th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry in May last at Lindley, in the Orange Free State, has struck a vulnerable spot in the armor of the British military administration. If he stands to his guns and insists on a complete and searching inquiry into the whole of the circumstances as he details them, and in open court, it is perfectly certain that he will do more to bring about that radical reform in the administration of the British Army which is being so loudly called for than could be effected by all the articles and correspondence appearing in the newspapers and any speeches in or out of Parliament. The statement as published is an incisive and comprehensive indictment of the whole military administration, and in veiled and sarcastic terms it strikes at the root of the vicious system which renders nugatory the capacity and valor of the executive forces of the British Army. In it Sir Henry Colville points out the conflict of instructions and the negligence in the transmission of information which caused the memorable disaster. As one reads his very clear and detailed account of the circumstances that led up to the surrender the conviction is almost forced upon one that it is true."

"Sir Henry Colville says that no one is more in favor of weeding out incompetent officers than himself, and that had he been one who had established some sort of a reputation against savages and had failed throughout

this campaign he should have no complaint to make. This transparent allusion to Lord Kitchener is made more definite by his reference to the part played by himself and his command in the advance from the Orange River to the Modder River, and in the surrender of General Cronje at Paardeberg, for which he received special commendation from Lord Roberts."

"Sir Henry Colville is not the first officer in the British Army who has deliberately and of set purpose run his head against the solid walls of the War Office and Horse Guards, and it will be a marvel if he comes off anything but second best. His best chance of winning lies in the daily growing dissatisfaction in England with the entire conduct of the war and the political action that produced it. The military conservative press reproaches Sir Henry Colville's allusion to the social element in the Lindley question, and deprecates any inquiry into it as calculated to stir so many other matters that had better be let alone, and that can only be productive of scandal. If this course is pursued the British people may say good-bye to any chance of reform in the British Army, for with the present constitution of the War Office and Horse Guards there will be no radical changes either in the administration or organization of the Army such as are absolutely necessary to make it a popular and effective arm of the national defense. However willing Lord Roberts may be, he is too advanced in years to be able to do more than plaster over the more flagrant defects. There will be much issuing of circulars and consumption of red tape; calling old things by new names, and little else. The matter really lies in the hands of the British public, but like the Alpine climbers when avalanches threaten, it seems unwilling even to whisper its mind."

The Boer war will have served a useful purpose in this country if it silences those snarling critics of everything American whose stock in trade has been a comparison of our own methods with those of England. Nothing can be said of political influence in Army matters in this country that is so damaging as the just complaints of aristocratic and social influences in England.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

The "Engineer" at the close of an elaborate discussion of the subject of submarine boats says: "It may be admitted that a courageous crew, perfectly trained in the use of a submarine boat, within a few miles of a port, say Calais, or Cherbourg, thoroughly understanding the tides and currents, might be able to destroy one or more ironclads lying outside the harbor for the purpose of blockade or bombardment. That they can ever be a serious danger to ships in rapid movement we do not believe. But we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the semi-submarine boat may be a very dangerous foe. Years have passed since we pointed this out. It seems to be admitted that a fast torpedo boat can get within, say, a mile of an enemy without certainty of destruction. Indeed, up to that she is fairly safe. If, now, that point reached, she descends, say, 5 feet below the surface, leaving a conning tower just level with the water, she can be steered, and the chances that she will be sunk by her enemies are very small. The 5 feet of water above her would deflect all projectiles from machine guns. She would have to get very close up to be hit hard even by heavier metal, and the little conning tower at the water level would be a very difficult matter to strike. A fast vessel operating thus a fleur d'eau would be no despicable enemy. And it is in this direction, we think, that submarine attacks will be developed with the best chance of success."

Our contemporary reasons that a submarine boat is useless so long as it is blind, and the French periscope, which, we are told, at all times floats on the surface of the sea, does not solve the difficulty. The idea that the

periscope floating on the water at a small distance from the submarine boat can transmit a picture through a flexible tube in constant motion only exists in the brains of French newspaper reporters.

If this were possible no more could be seen by the aid of the periscope than by a man swimming. It would be washed by the waves in anything like rough weather and constantly covered by the water when the vessel was going at any reasonable speed. "This discharge of a bow torpedo would be instantly followed by the rise of the bow; relieved of the weight the boat would tend to stand on end. If going ahead at the time she would immediately come to the surface, to be destroyed. If going astern she would plunge downwards, and the consequences might be equally serious."

We are told that the object of M. de Lanessan and Gen. Andre in descending to the Morse and the Narval was to make a comparison between the two systems, and thus guide them in the selection of the best type for the seventeen boats to be constructed under the new program, which, with those already laid down or projected, will bring the total number of submarine vessels to nearly forty.

FOUGHT NEARLY EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

In the "Moniteur de la Flotte" our excellent naval contemporary of Paris, we read this interesting note: "The Russian Navy is preparing to fete the eightieth anniversary of the entry into the Navy of Vice Admiral Count Login Loginowitch, of Heyden. Since the death of the French Admiral de Poqueux d'Herbington, Admiral de Heyden is the dean of the sailors of the world. Proud of his green old age, he affirms that he will live to be a centenarian. He has retained with wonderful vividness of memory recollections of the events which have unrolled themselves before his eyes for nearly a hundred years. Born in 1806, he took part as a lieutenant in the battle of Navarino, where in 1827 the allies defeated the Turkish fleet. As a child he saw at close range Napoleon Bonaparte, of whom he talks entertainingly, the long lapse of time not having dimmed his recollections of the scene." Without doubt our own Navy will be represented at whatever ceremonies may be held in honor of the distinguished Russian officer.

A soldier who won distinction at Navarino has only recently passed away. He was General Sir Anthony Blaxland Stransham, G. C. B., of the British army, who reached the age of 94. In the Chinese campaign of 1840-41, he commanded a force of marines in many of the hardest fights, for his excellent conduct in which he received the brevet of Major. In the Crimea, he saw arduous service and for five years was Inspector-General of the Royal Marine Forces. At the Queen's Diamond Jubilee he was honored with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Highland Spring Water from Androscoggin County, Maine, which is sold by the Highland Spring Water Company, of 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, is a pure natural water bottled at the spring and put up with sterilized corks and every safeguard against contamination. During the late Spanish War several carloads of this water were shipped South for the use of the Red Cross nurses in Cuba and in the military camps established in this country. The fact that these nurses escaped typhoid and malarial fevers may be attributed largely to the use of the Highland water. Many men of prominence in the Army and Navy have given it their endorsement. The Highland Company own a large tract about their springs which gives them such control of the watershed as to insure their water against contamination.

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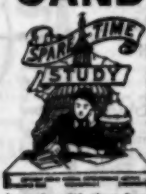
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THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

Almost every part of the globe is represented in "Scribner's Magazine" for March. Four of the contributors are correspondents who have had many romantic experiences. Richard Harding Davis leads with an account of a journey "Along the East Coast of Africa." Thomas F. Millard, whose previous articles on the Armies in China attracted much attention, contributes a concluding article on "The Settlement in China." The attitude of Germany is exposed, and it is pointed out that America has by her conservatism won the regard of the leaders among the Chinese. Henry Norman's Russian article in this number deals with the personality and achievements of the famous Minister of Finance, M. De Witte, giving a vivid interpretation of the economic development which makes Russia so important a factor to-day. A paper on "The Transformation of the Map (1825-1900)," by Joseph Sohn, shows the tremendous changes of the past century. Arthur Henry writes of immigrants as they land in this country, and takes an optimistic view of their value as future citizens. Mrs. Gilbert's delightful Stage Reminiscences have reached her connection with Daly's company, and recall many incidents in the career of that remarkable manager. In fiction there is another "Raffles" story by Hornung. A story by Sydney Herman Preston is entitled "Our Two Uncles." Frederick Palmer writes a story turning on Army life in the Philippines, which is interesting and somewhat unusual in that it is written from the point of view of the Regular Army officer rather than that of the Volunteer. Brander Matthews contributes an essay on "The English Language in America," and Alexander Sandier, Art Director at the Sevres manufactory near Paris, writes of its work as applied to architectural decoration.

In the March "Lippincott" appears "Rosalynde's Lovers," a new novel by Maurice Thompson, author of "Alice of Old Vincennes." A West Point story by Gen. Charles King is entitled "The Code of the Corps," and is the third in the series of college tales. Among short fiction appears "At the Gates of Mercy," by Louise Betts Edwards; "A Paleolithic Wooing," by Dr. Merrick Whitecomb; and "Lista," by Eleanor G. Walton. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie contributes two advance chapters from her autobiographic "Book of Remembrance," and Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt a paper on "Making a Graden." "The Native Races of Mexico" is by Henry S. Brooks. There is much seasonable verse.

In "St. Nicholas" for March Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, U. S. A., gives an interesting account of "How Armies Talk to Each Other," illustrated from his own drawings, and by H. M. Walcott. Josephine Diebitsch Peary, wife of Lieutenant Peary, of the Navy and of Arctic fame, writes of "Ahnighito," the middle name of Lieu-

tenant Peary's little daughter Marie, the illustrations showing a beautiful child, made quaint by Arctic furs, who was born within the Arctic Circle and revisited her birthplace on the voyage after the monster meteorite discovered by Lieutenant Peary on an earlier trip. "The Ballonist" is the hero of Cleveland Moffett's third paper on "Careers of Danger and Daring." "The Pets of Noted People," by Rudy Irwin Dasant, describes mainly the pets of literary folk. Besides his serial, "The story of Barnaby Lee," John Bennett has a jingle, "The Snake-Charmer's Tune," and there is a "Sewing Song" by Laura E. Richards. The frontispiece, drawn by J. M. Gleeson, is entitled "The Domain of the Lioness," and there is a quartette of humorous pictures by E. W. Kemble, portraying "The Young 'Rough Rider.'" The usual departments close the number.

In the March "North American Review" appears an article on "The Independence of Cuba," by Frank D. Pavey. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison continues his "Musings Upon Current Topics," Charles R. Flint writes of the "Business Situation and Prospects in the United States," and Sir Charles W. Dilke of the King of England.

In the March "Century" appear the opening pages of "D'ri and L." a new story by Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden." The general theme is American border life at the time of the War of 1812. Continuing his Webster series, Prof. McMaster considers his hero's experience as a leader of the opposition in Congress. It will surprise most readers to learn that the flight of the Empress Dowager from Peking did not occur till the city was actually in the hands of the "foreign devils." It was on Aug. 15 that she, with the Emperor, Empress and Heir Apparent, set forth, each in a separate cart, towards Tai-yuan-fu. Luella Miner, an American missionary, who describes this heira, has drawn her information from a hitherto unpublished account written by a Chinese gentleman of high standing. As a companion paper to this may be taken Bishop Potter's "Impressions of Japan." Jonas Standing gives an account of the search for Andree in Siberia. Besides the serials by Miss Runkle and Hamlin Garland, there are several short stories.

HOW THE ANTI-CANTEEN LAW WORKS.

(From the New York Medical Journal.)

It is working, and it is working promptly. Less than a mile from Fort Monroe there is a little village named Phoebus. The canteen was closed last week, and a weekly newspaper published in Phoebus is already exulting in the beneficence of the legislation that caused it to be closed; many applications, it says, have been filed for licenses to open new saloons. The liquor traffic will flourish in Phoebus, and what does Phoebus care for what happens to the soldiers?

The New York "Press" is doing a public service in printing pictures in colors of the different types of uniforms of the Army in its interesting series of "Our Boys in Blue." The men who posed for the pictures are especially manly and stalwart figures that would do credit to any army in the world. We recommend this series to the writers on the metropolitan papers that have such a faculty for getting the description of uniforms wrong whenever there is a parade of importance, like the reporter who some time ago put blue stripes on the trousers of the artillerymen and black plumes on the cavalry.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

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GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fenger. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
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MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.
NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Sp- Michaelis, Alaska.
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PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Portland, Oregon.
RUSH, Capt. A. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.
SEMINOLE, Capt. W. A. Failing. At Boston, Mass.
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. A. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.
THETIS, At San Francisco, Cal. (overhauling).
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Harbor duty.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.
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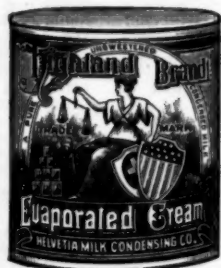
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Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.

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CHRISTMAS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Christmas was celebrated by our men in the Philippines in various ways, and a large amount of good cheer was reported even from the most isolated posts. At Malate, Manila, the Christian Endeavor Society held a Christmas tree and social for the soldiers. At Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, the officers gave a ball and supper to the natives, which was largely attended. A programme of sports, for natives only was carried out. At Cavite the day passed quietly, the only event being the ball game between nines of the Marines and H Battery, 6th Art., the latter forfeiting the game.

One of the most interesting Christmas athletic events at Calamba, P. I., on Laguna de Bay, south of Manila, was a race, man against horse. Lieut. Howard A. French, A. D. C., to Brig. Gen. Robt. N. Hall, U. S. V., commanding the 2d District, laid a wager with Captain McKenna, Judge Advocate, that he (French) could cover 50 yards before the Captain could make 100 yards, the latter riding a crack racing pony. A standing start was the condition. Major Wm. L. Pitcher, of the 8th Inf., was referee, and Major George H. Penrose, Chief Surgeon was starter. Both man and beast arrived upon the line in excellent trim. The crowd of spectators held their breath in anxious expectancy. The crack of the pistol sounded. The lieutenant made a regular Kraenzlein (Univ. of Pa.) start. Captain McKenna raised his whip and struck the pony, but the latter had ideas of its own, and started in an opposite direction, and before the pony could be held up the lieutenant had covered the 50 yards. Major Pitcher called the contestants back to the line for a fresh start. It was hard to tell then which was puffing the hardest, the Captain, the Lieutenant or the pony. Captain McKenna, having broken his whip, procured a section of a small tree. When the new start was made he aimed a blow at the haunches of his Bucephalus, but the club flew from his nerveless hand and struck a grinning native in the stomach, placing him out of commission. The doughty Captain and pony again pursued the opposite direction, and Major Pitcher awarded the victory to Lieutenant French.

Christmas at Los Banos was celebrated in the real old

way. A genuine old-fashioned dinner was served, and, a correspondent intimates that the Hospital Corps supplied Battery I, 3d Art., with a prescription, which, when mixed, strongly resembled a punch. The Hospital Corps gave a minstrel show on Christmas Eve. Among the invited guests were General Hall and staff, and officers from Calamba. It was a pronounced success.

The companies of the 41st Vol. Inf. stationed at Mabalacat, north of Manila, saw the natives at their best on Christmas. Seventeen towns made that place their parade ground, and 5,000 natives, in their "Sunday-go-to-meetin's," turned out. Between 8 and 9 o'clock at night each barrio represented went through the usual parade, with native bands. Besides carrying gilded statues on huge pedestals, beautifully illuminated and decorated, they had also torches, large crosses of Chinese paper, lit with candles, and sang various hymns as they marched. Seen through the darkness from a distance, it made a pretty sight. In the procession were also a dozen or more Negritos, not more than four feet in height, almost naked, and carrying their bows and arrows. A frame of bamboo in the shape of a native hut and decorated with large banana leaves, was placed on a bull cart, and in it surrounded by goats, turkeys and chickens, and a mass of native fruits, was a native representing Santa Claus. The clamor caused by the live stock, to say nothing of the native children around the cart, made it a center of attraction.

During the day the wealthy people of the village vied with each other as to who should have the best spread, and many of the soldiers were royally entertained by some of the best families with music and the best of refreshments. Isolation in Luzon's interior makes common gifts appear royal, as we judge from a correspondent who dwells upon the rare treat enjoyed by the ball players of Cos. D and M, 41st, "each of whom received a bottle of ice-cold beer" as a reward for the excellent game they played, and which M won, the score being 10 to 7.

At Camp Stotsenburg, near Manila, there was a field day of sports. Major C. D. V. Hunt, 27th Vol. Inf., commanding, and officers of the post, assisted by the committee of arrangements, were in charge. The committee consisted of Sergt. Major C. B. Wilson, 1st Sergt.

A. J. Townsley, Corp. A. St. James, Pts. Lapelle and Murphy. There were two target competitions at 300 yards with service rifles; Capt. J. D. Fauntleroy being Judge. Lieut. O. D. Weed, C. R. Lloyd, Jr. (6th Art.), George A. Vernon and T. M. Knox were the judges.

Probably the most elaborate celebration was at Dagupan, on the Gulf of Lingayen, where the 17th Inf. and the stock company gave a performance at the new Dagupan theatre of a minstrel and musical character. Throughout the archipelago the company cooks, course, did themselves proud in the matter of extra menus, enabling the men to witness the close of the year and century with pleasant gastronomic recollections.

A private of Co. I, 24th Inf., writing from Tayug, P. I., not far from Manila, Jan. 10, 1901, thus describes the doings of the companies stationed there: "We had a lovely Xmas, and oh, what a happy New Year! On New Year's Eve the commanding officer gave us permission to give a lovely ball. We all had our Filipino ladies, and the commanding officer seemed to be pleased with our conduct. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Markley gave us a very interesting lecture. We all were glad to hear our commanding officer give us compliments. We frequently go on a long hike after ladrones, but that seems to be fun for most of our regiment. We are all satisfied, so long as we can chase Filipinos and catch them. We had a sparring match between Thompson and Newman of Co. F, 24th Inf. Newman failed to land; Thompson hit heavy; Lieutenant Jackson counted Newman out and gave Thompson the decision."

The British Admiralty has issued an order forbidding the practice common among British sailors of wearing steel stretchers in their caps. It appears that instances have been reported of these stretchers becoming strongly magnetised and when worn close to the ship's compasses, deflecting the needle to a dangerous extent. The "United Service Gazette" suggests that this may give a hint towards an explanation of those mysterious cases in which ships have unaccountably got out of their course and come to disaster.

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